the resolution, and pro-hem, which alone are ne-

, no nation has ever yet e memories of the founders eved, Mr. President, that le expansion of the empire presented. It has been isconstruction, and it has ny times, and widely, hereasses may weave are it will, however, not be e an inevitable crisis, like anhood, is to be encounn proved in that case to e trial. I am sure that
ws the subject as I do,
r delay the trial. By detend Slavery, at the most,
ic region of the continent.
ee, and it always must and untain barriers that sepa-ion of our empire are quite too widely, possibly to sep-it us only become all slave-side of those barriers, while ganized and perpetuated or en indeed there will comambitious for complete tinent, and a conflict be-ich the world will mourn, last to be retrieved of all we ever befallen the human

MERICAN REVIW. , for January, 1858. NTENTS.

NICHOLS, & CO., BRY PECTOBAL,

illy should have it by a bunble protection from the midarries off the parent sheef from many a bunble protection from many a bunble from many a bunble from many a bunble from the fr M. WHITNEY,

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VOL. XII.

WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1858.

NO. 585.

he memory of every elight difference in their stes and pursuits, Margaret cherishes the wirit of discontent, till it embittered every hour ther life, and sent suffering she never dreamed to the heart of her husband, who would gladly sacrificed every earthly good for her hap-A sudden and severe illness came to her.

hile Ralph was in a distant city. One day, bring her slow recovery, the aged minister, the had baptized her in infancy, was sitting by "Margaret," he said, after steadfastly watch-

separated from them, wound reposed as though death were better than isolation. Still, they cannot co-usent. By Providential determination, they find themselves constitutional and the constitutional and the constitutional and the constitutional and the constitution of priciples, escential to the progress of redemption, which require for their practical development and proper inficence some change and improvement of forms. In their judgment, the objectionable forms around the propers and pages, and interchangeable of the consplete.

2. The lyors is the proper substitute for the usual kead times of the chapters and pages, and independent of the complete.

3. The Maginal Renneral method the propers of the page, as interchangeable of true ones. This is enough. As Witnesser of the chepters and pages, and increase of the page, as interchangeable of the version.

Raaster's Critical New Testament*

SEEKING FOR COMETS.

SEEKING FOR COMETS.

**wittness, proceased human. There was a kind of grim humor about the man. The wo which hardly seemed human. The wo with chard and prepared to the chapters are the prepared which hardly seemed human. The wo hind of prepared which hardly seemed human. The wo hard which hardly seem of true ones. This is enough. As Witnesses of what ought to be and must be, they are, for the time—Nonconformists. This is not wilfulness. It is simple honesty. Of course, to some extent, they must share the sufferings of nonconformists. St. Stephen did not ask the Jews, Which of the priests, elders, doctors, lawyers, scribes, or other classes of hereditary or successional conformists, have not your fathers persecuted?—but, he challenged them thus: "Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted?" Conservatives, generally, fare well enough: "and men will praise thee when thou doest well to thyself." But, the advancemen, the orient hill-top watchers, with their

we had such a charming evening at Mrs.

Committee that may interesting incident of his residuces in Egypt, and Mr. Was, the famous young poot, read "Mand's and make of the most beautiful passages in "Aurors fish." I must read by one some of Rommey' final Thoughts on Daty."

In the none white the returned, her quiet entrance white the second of the se

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D

Kansas question, and Mr. Hamlin, who had the floor, commenced his speech by calling attenutes after four o'clock, the House adjourned. Among all the inquisitors, the name of Peter
Titelmann was now pre-eminent. He executed
the reamons functions throughout Flanders,
Dousy, and Tournay, the most thriving and

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is invariably required.

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upon the people by a minority, and yet Mr.
Douglas advocated it. All the irregularities charged against Kansas ware Fuctive Schools of Washington.—Mr. Brown, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which were referred the memorial of the Trustees of the Public Schools of Washington and other memorials relating to the same sub-

for the benefit of public schools in the city of Washington.

[The bill thus reported proposes to surrender to the school fund of Washington, for the purpose of building permanent school houses, the fines and forfeitures hereafter to be collected in the District of Columbia, and which now accrue to the United States, until the same reach the sum of \$50,000; and it also proposes to appropriate \$20,000 per annum from the National Treasury, to continue for five years, and no longer, on condition that the property holders one hundred dollars worth of taxable property in the corporate limits of the city. This tax to be applied to the advancement of the public school system in the city.]

He did not justify all the conduct of the Pro-Slavery party, but rebellion and treason could not be charged against them. He believed Northern anti-Lecompton Democrats were honsely misled, and the propert and the opposite the Union, and if he erred it was with good intentions.

Mr. Haekin, of New York, avowed his hostility to the Lecompton Constitution, as a National Democrat from the State of New York.

The arguments in favor of Lecompton were grounded only on technicalities, and even these failed. Frauds would, at any time, vitiate a contract. The South would gain more than it would lose by the rejection of Kansas. Northern Democrats had never countenanced aggres-

Wednesday, March 10, 1858.

GENATE.

Eastern cities.

The Constitution of California was forced

mitted. The secret of the change in the dis-tinguished Senator's views was the Pro-Slavery Constitution of Kansas. That made him cry fraud! fraud! Let them hope that the aberraject, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill ciples would be only temporary.

He did not justify all the conduct of the Pro-

lic, he trusted they would still prove faithful to that, if Lecompton passed, Calhoun would certhe Constitution and the Union. But the South demanded a further safeguard; they must have the right to extend their institution clearly Mr. Case, of Indiana, was next awarded the

floor. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, inquired if there had been a bargain between the Chairman and the gentleman from Indiana, that if the latter was awarded the floor, he should speak till six

clock.

[It was then twenty minutes past five.]

Mr. Morgan, of New York, rose to a point
forder, that there was not a quorum present; high was overruled. Mr. Morgan appealed.

The Chairman said he had not the floor to

Mr. Morgan persisted. He was determined have his rights.

The Chairman. The gentleman is out o

rder, and will take his seat.

Mr. Morgan said the Chairman was out of order. If he did not know he was in order, no man would apologize sconer; but he would have his rights, and insisted on the appeal. After some confusion, The Chairman decided to entertain the ap

The vote on sustaining the Chair was-yea 2, nays 20; not a quorum voting.

A call of the House was then had, sixty six members reponding to their names, and the Committee rose and reported the absentees to the House. Pending further proceedings—at On motion of Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, fifteen minutes before aix o'clock, the House

Thursday, March 11, 1858.

SENATE.

Report from Committee.—Mr. Hunter, from Report from Committee.—Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, to which was re-ferred the bill from the House of Representa-tives to appropriate money to supply the de-ficiencies in the appropriations for paper, print-ing, binding, and engraving, ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses, &c., reported it back without amendment, and asked its immediate consideration.

is immediate consideration.

The bill was considered and passed.

Mr. Hunter said that, previous to the adournment last evening, he had given notice hat he would renew his motion to take a reess from 4 to 6 P. M., until the time fixed for Senators on the other side of the Chamber, he was induced to believe that an opportunity would be given to all who desired to be heard on the subject, without a resort to night ses-sions, which all deplored so much, and that the vote could be taken as early as Thursday next

Mr. Wade could pledge himself that there was no disposition on that side of the Chamber to prolong the discussion unnecessarily; but he did think that sufficient time should be allowed for all to speak who desired to do so, without being subjected to unseasonable hours. He desired to speak for the people of Ohio on so, without being forced into unseasonable hours.

Kansas.—The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, viz: the bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into

Mr. Polk addressed the Senate in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He believed with the President, in his Kansas message, that the organic act of that Territory was in its terms a sufficient en-abling act. He also defended the schedule of abiling act. He also detended the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution from the charge of trickery and deceit. It was eminently proper to refer the Slavery question alone to popular arbitrament, as it was the sole cause of dissension in the Territory. In this way it was that that question could be decided on its individual that question could be decided on its individual merits, without extraneous influence arising from collateral and minor issues. In view of all the circumstances, he thought that every consideration of public duty conspired to favor the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union, which he did not doubt would prove a great measure of positions in

measure of pacification.

Mr. Polk then proceeded earnestly to defend souri from the imputations so freely cast upon them by Republican Senators. The so-called "Border Ruffians" were a noble, gallaut, and and science, in the virgin soil of the West. Such men might sometimes be provoked to deeds of violence, but never stooped to com-

deeds of violence, but never stooped to com-pass their purposes by trickery and fraud.

Mr. Benjamin reviewed the legal relations of Slavery under the Constitution of the United States. He denied the proposition that Sla-very was always the creation of local and posi-tive statute. At the date of the Revolution, Slavery was the common law of the thirteen Colonies. It had been established in them by Great Britain, and in some cases scains their Great Britain, and in some cases against the remonstrance. The importation of slaves into the Colonies was at first a royal monopoly, but subsequently was opened to the tradesmen and merchants of London, who never ceased to stun the ears of Parliament with their clamor, unti the ears of Parliament with their ciamor, and this commercial privilege had been conceded to them. In this way it was that Slavery was planted in the colonial dependencies of England; and when, in 1760, South Carolina product the importation of slaves, her tand; and when, in 1700, South Carolina pro-tested against the importation of slaves, her Governor was reprimanded and threatened with removal in case of future opposition to the traffic. Even as late as 1775, after the first blood had been shed in our Revolutionary struggle, the Colonial Secretary had declared that the mother country could never allow the o check or prevent the importati of slaves. Such, then, was the common law which prevailed upon this subject under the jurisdiction of Great Britain.

In view of this general and customary preva-

lence of Slavery as the common law of the American Colonies, it followed that positive statute was necessary for the prohib than establishment of Slavery. Why are any of the original thirteen Colonies now known as "free States?" Because they have abolished Because they have abolished Slavery by positive legislative enactment. Without this, they would still have remained, in point

Wade and Chandler rose simultaneously, but the Presiding Officer recognised Mr. Chandler, and there were cries of "Go on, go on!" when Mr. Brown rose and said that, as this was to Wade and Chandler rose simultan be the opening speech of the Senator from Mich-

journ. Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, expressed some surprise that Democratic Senators, who pro-fessed to wish to bring this matter to a close, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion; which were ordered, and it was decided in the

affirmative, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolit tle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foster, Harlan, Houston, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—20.

-Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Biggs, Bigler, Clay, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Wright, and Yulee—19. And the Senate adjourned.

was taken up as the special order.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, was opposed to any increase of the military force of the country; but, if there was to be an increase, he would prefer if there was to be an increase, ne would prefer volunteers to regulars. If there was any necessity for an increase, it was only attributable to the difficulties in Utah, which would be settled in a single campaign. Volunteers would be officered by themselves; but if the five regiments of regulars were raised the President ments of regulars were raised, the President would have the appointment of one hundred and eighty five officers. He was opposed to giving the Executive this additional amount of Administration was now authrized to bring into the field. If any addition was made, it would only be to coerce Kansas. The very existence of the Administration was staked on the Lecompton scheme, and the patronage to be given and the troops to be raised by the proposition to increase the army were alle-

of insurrection would at once be dec exist, and the Executive would be called on to put it down. This was no doubt the programme, and to carry it out was the main purpose for which the troops were wanted. It was idle to plead the necessity of relieving Col. Johnston. The fate of his command would be definitely settled long before the troops to be raised could reach the scene. The Administration was responsible to the country for having placed that command in its present perilous condition.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. J. G. Jones, who moved that the House go into Committee of the

Whole.

The Kansas Investigating Committee.—Mr.

Harris, of Illinois, desired to submit a question
of privilege. He wished to call the attention
of the House to a question connected with the
action of the select committee appointed by
order of the House on the 8th of February last.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, (interrupting.) Is that a question of privilege?

The Speaker was not able yet to determine.
Mr. Harris continued. Himself and six other members of the committee who acted with him felt it due to themselves and to the with him felt it due to themselves and to the House, under whose order they were appointed, to present facts to the House to sustain their view that the committee has failed to execute the order of the House.

The Speaker (interrupting) was of opinion that that did not involve a question of privilege. No report of facts could be entertained from a minority of the committee.

or report of facts could be enertained from a minority of the committee.

Mr. Harris presented this point: That the committee has not discharged nor executed the order of the House; and that, he claimed, was

question of privilege.
The Speaker overruled the point. There could e no such thing known to parliamentary law or practice as a report from a minority of a committee.

Mr. Harris, (interrupting.) It is not a report from the minority. It is a statement of the facts upon which they base a question of priv-

The Speaker was of opinion that, in that as pect of the case, the gentleman could not submit a question of privilege. There had been no report, and the House had no official

Mr. Harris inquired if it was not the pract tice to submit to the House the question whether it was a question of privilege or not The Speaker said that was sometimes done where the Chair entertained any doubt. The Chair had no doubt upon the present question

Chair had no doubt upon the present question, and decided it for himself.

Mr. Harris appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, asked if the Chair

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, asked if the Chard decided that it was not a privilege of the House that its committee should obey its orders.

The Speaker said that was a privilege of the House. When a committee submitted a report, if it had not obeyed its instructions, it was competent for the House to recommit with further instructions, to discharge the committee,

norther instructions, to discharge the committee, or to take other action.

Mr. Washburn. Cannot a minority bring the question before the House in any shape?

A majority would not report its own short-com-Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, moved

call of the House, and called for the yeas and nays thereon; which were ordered, and the motion for the calling was disagreed to—yeas 99, nays 108.
Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, called for the yeas and nays on his motion to lay Mr. Har-ris's appeal on the tablo, which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

and resulted as follows:

Yeas — Messrs. Anderson, Arnold, Atkins,
Avery, Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Boyce,
Bryan, Burnett, Caskie, Clark of Missouri, Clay,
Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane,
Corning, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North
Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of
Mississippi, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmundson,
Elliott, Faulkner, Florence, Gartrell, Gillis,
Goode, Greenwood, Grage, Hatch, Hawking Mississippi, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Faulkner, Florence, Gartrell, Gillis, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Hatch, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones of Tennessee, J. Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Kelly, Kunkel of Maryland, Lamar, Landy, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Millson, Moore, Nibhospitable people, who, following the star of lack, Pendleton. Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Regan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw of North Carolina, Shorter, Sickles, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenso Stewart of Maryland, Talbott, Taylor of Louisi ana, Trippe, Ward, Warren, Watkins, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer—97.

Nays - Messrs. Abbott, Adrain, Andrews Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Blis Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burrough Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Clark of Connecticul Clawson, Cockerill, Colfax. Comins, Covode Cox, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Mary land, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Massachusette land, Davis of Indians, Davis of Massachusetts,
Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dåan, Dick, Dodd, Dur
fee, Edie, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foley,
Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan,
Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Haskin,
Hickman, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Kellogg,
Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Lawrence, Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy,
McKibbin, Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of
Illinois, Matteson, Montgomery, Morgan, Mor-McKibbin, Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Matteson, Montgomery, Morgan, Mor-rill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Morse of Maine, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Shaw of Illinois, Sherman of Ohio, Sher-man of New York, Smith of Illinois, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Wash burn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinoi Washburn of Maine, Wilson, and Wood—112.

So the motion to lay on the table was lost. Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, moved that he House adjourn, and called for the yeas and hays thereon; which were ordered. The moion was lost—yeas 89, nays 129. inys thereon; which were ordered. The motion was lost—yeagl89, nays 129.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, said it was important that members should have an opportunity to consult authorities on the question involved, and he moved that the appeal be postponed until to-morrow at one o'clock.

After some further discussion, the motion was agreed to

was agreed to.

Consular and Diplomatic Bill.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Flornce, of Pennsylvanin, in the chair,) and took ence, of Fennsylvania, in the chair,) and took up the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1859, apon which the general debate had been closed by order of the House.

The bill was read in detail, certain amendments were made, and it was laid exide to be

ments were made, and it was laid aside to be The Deficiency Bill.—By general consent, the Committee then took up the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858.

year ending 30th June, 1858.

Mr. Case, of Indiana, addressed the Committee on the subject of Kunsas, and in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. He denounced the course of the Administration, as subversive of the rights of freemen, and defended the Republican party in Kansas against the charges of rebellion and treason. He denounced the President's Kansas measure.

HOUSE.

The Army Bill.—The bill providing for a regiment of volunteers for Texas, and to authorize the President to call four regiments of volunteers into the service of the United States, was taken up as the special order.

The Army Bill.—The bill providing for a resident's Kansas message, and compared it with an anonymous Tory address issued about the beginning of the American Revolution, which abounded in unjust accusations against the "rebels" of that day, and styled Roston. which abounded in unjust accusations against the "rebels" of that day, and styled Boston the "hot-bed of sedition." He recounted the oppressive acts of the Federal officers in Kan-sas, and the outrages perpetrated under their auspices and protected by them, and predicted

in the next general election.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, obtained the floor,

but yielded it to Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, who spoke on the subject of the Utah rebellion. The only practical interest which the Government had in Utah was the necessity for keeping open our communications with the Pacific. Nobody wanted to settle there but the Mormons, and nobody cared how much disorder prevailed there, so long as our interests were safe. There were two modes of scentring our interest. were two modes of securing our interests—one by peaceful means, the other by force—and the coerce Kansas. The very existence initiatration was staked on the Lecompe, and the patronage to be given and to be raised by the proposition to instance and the patronage to be used to that with the spirit of our institutions and more congenial with the spirit of our institutions and more constitutions. He supposed no sensible man could doubt nomical.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, was still entitled to coffe

the floor, (Mr. Boyce not having occupied the full hour,) but gave way for a motion that the ommittee rise.
The Committee accordingly rose, rted the consular and diplomatic bill to the

Mr. J. G. Jones, of Pennsylvania, moved that the bill be engrossed and read a third time, and upon that demanded the previous question; which was seconded.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House adjourn; which motion prevailed.
And accordingly, at ten minutes before five o'clock, the House adjourned.

Petition Presented Under the Rule.—By Mr.

Landy, of Pennsylvania: A petition, numerously signed by merchants and other citizens of Philadelphia, praying Congress to enter into a contract with Thomas Rainey for transporting the mails of the United States between Philadelphia and Brazil.

Friday, March 12, 1858. SENATE.

The consideration of the Kansas question being continued, Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, delivered an earnest speech, in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution and its recognition by Congress. He based his opposition to that instrument on four grounds: 1. Because it was conceived and executed in fraud. 2. Because it did not amanate from the people not cause it did not emanate from the people not embody their will. 3. Because it was one of series of aggressions committed by the slave power, which, if not checked, would end by subverting the Constitution. 4. Because its recognition would strike a death blow at State

was environed with difficulties—which, however, were greatly exaggerated by the spirit of party, from which they sprang. After presenting a rapid summary of the events which had resulted in the formation of the Learnage of resulted in the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, he alluded to the fact that its re cognition was opposed by two classes of ob jectors, of whom the one deny the legality of all the steps which had led to its formation while the other question its validity, on the ground that it had not been framed under the ction of an enabling act, and had not be

sanction of an enabling act, and had not been submitted to popular ratification in its entirety. To the first of these classes he replied by arguing, that even if it were true that Missourians had usurped the first Legislature of Kansas, it would still remain an incontestable fact that the Government thus established was the only one under which the people of that Territors had been executed as a reliting communication. tory had been organized as a political community, and therefore was at least a Government de facto, entitled to recognition by Congress, and competent to assume the authority with which it was invested by the organic act.

To the assemble class of chiefters he realized

which it was invested by the organic act.

To the second class of objectors he replied
by denying the necessity or even expediency of
enabling acts, whose only effect was to pledg
in advance the assent of Congress to the acon of a State. Mr. Hunter then proceeded to review a por

tion of the argument lately made by Mr. Ser ard, on the historical and constitutional reli tions of Slavery. He believed that the pulic sentiment of the civilized world was grow ing daily more just to the South and its pecu-liar institutions. He did not doubt that it was the destiny of the white man to hold the American continent, but he would hold it as the master, and would keep inferior races in thei due subordination. In this way only could th great mission of Young America be fulfilled; and he regretted that, at this stirring period in human history, the Congress of the United States should be engrossed by a petty inquiry into the result of an election held at the Dela-

ware Crossing, in Kansas.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, in an emphatic speech, defined his position with respect to the pending question—repudiating the whole theory of the Kansas Nebraska act, and deprecating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, wrong in itself and suicidal to the South; by for reasons of his own, he had determined vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Compelled to side with one or the other of the parties which have originated and fostered this sectional contr ersy, he should, in this instance, vote with the Democracy. On questions of national politics he could in no degree affiliate with the Reput lican party, which was sectional, and only se of Kansas, he was mainly influenced by the desire of putting a period to a worse than fruit less agitation of the Slavery question.

A large number of private bills were reported from standing committees, and eight en-grossed bills were passed, amongst them one for the benefit of the captors of the British brig Caledonia, in 1812, in which the late General Nathan Towson was a prominent actor. When the House reached the unfinished busi

ness of the day previous—being the appeal from the Speaker's decision against Mr. Harris's motion in regard to the course of a major-ity of the Kansas select committee—the Speak-er stated the grounds on which his decision was based. He said that, as a minority of a comnittee could not legally make a report, they could claim no question of privilege. The facts desired could not be elicited in the way proposed. The House could not officially know the delinquency of a committee until it had reported. The journal of a committee could not States." posed. The House could not omerally know the delinquency of a committee until it had re-ported. The journal of a committee could not be read in the House, as proposed. The Speak-er cited various precedents to sustain his posi-tion, and to show that it was not even in order for a member to refer in the House to what had occurred in committee, much less to bring in the whole proceedings of a committee before it had reported. Mr. Harris gave his reasons for his course, which he had taken under an imperative sense of duty. He still believed that his proposition was one of privilege, which bught to be sustained by the House. In his judgment, the Speaker's precedents were not analogous. He did not propose anything for legislative action, nor to present anything which transpired in the committee room. The mi-nority did not ask to present a report. They simply asked to be allowed to show that the maority had disregarded the order of the Hou Mr. H. supposed several cases in which he thought the House ought to interfere, either to instruct the committee, or to reconstruct it where it had disobeyed its order. To do this, it should hear the reasons for the movement. No committee, Mr. H. contended, was at libert o depart from the duty referred to it; but, as

they were not likely to report their own remiss-ness, this was the only way to reach them Precedent might not apply in this case, because there had been a departure from the of constituting committees with a majorit friendly to the work before them. But prece

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, was not surprise that the gentleman could find no preced suit him, and the only point of force made by him was that in relation to the remissness of a committee. He denied that the alleged remiss ness was a question of privilege. If so, a question of the sort might be presented every morning. Mr. S. considered the motion revolution ary. The proper way would be to let the com

mittee report, and then settle the question whether it was in accordance with the order of the House. In this case, he would show that i

had been. Let both reports be printed, and set a day for the discussion.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the appeal on the table. Mr. Stephens called for the yeas and nays hich were ordered.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, moved an adjournmen which was lost. The yeas and nays were then taken on lay ing the appeal on the table, and resulte ollows:
Yeas—Messrs. Ahl, Anderson

kins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caskie, Chapman, Clark of Missouri, Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane,
Corning, Craig, Craige, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Mississippi, Dewart, Dimmick,
Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Gartrell, Gillis, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Hatch, Hawkins, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett,
Jones of Tennessee, J. G. Jones, Owen Jones,
Kelly, Kunkel of Md., Lamar, Landy, Leidy,
Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Maynard Kelly, Kunkel of Md., Lamar, Landy, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Milles, Milles, Milles, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Reagan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw of N. C., Shorter, Singleton, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart of Md., Talbott, Taylor, of New York, Taylor, of Lengister.

Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Clark of Conn., Clawson, Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cox, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foley, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Groesbeck, Grow, Hall of Ohio, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harris of Md., Harris of Ill., Haskin, Hosten, Howard, Kallong, Kalson, K

Harlan, Harris of Md., Harris of Ill., Haskin, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Kunkel of Pa., Lawrence, Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy, Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Ill., Matteson, Montgomery, Morgan, Morril, Morris of Pa., Morris of Ill., Morse of Maine, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Royce, Shaw of Ill., Sherman of Ohio, Sherman of New York, Smith of New York, Smith of Illinois, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Pa., Tannan. Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Pa., Tappan Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Underwood Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Wash burn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Ill., Wash

burn of Maine, Wilson, and Wood-111. So the appeal was not laid on the table. After remarks by Mr. Grow, Mr. English

and various other gentlemen, it was proposed by the latter to receive and print the statements of both the majority and minority.

Mr. Harris said the propositions made to come to a common understanding did not originate with him; he was only anxious to meet the views of his friends. He still believed the decision of the Chair was wrong, but, reserving the right which he claimed in the outset of making this proposition whenever the majority report should come in, he would withdraw the appeal. He was compelled, however, by the position taken by the gentleman from Virginia, he reception of the majority report. The gen-leman from Georgia [Mr. Stephens] must take

his chances for introducing it.

At twenty minutes before four o'clock, the
House adjourned to Monday next.

Saturday, March 13, 1858. SENATE.

The time of the Senate was occupied in the discussion of the Kansas question. Mr. Wade of Ohio, made a most effective speech against Lecompton; but, without closing, gave way for motion to adjourn till Monday. [We shall print copious extracts, if not the

The House was not in session.

Monday, March 15, 1858.

Mr. Seward presented resolutions of the Leg slature of the State of New York. Kansas.—The Senate proceeded to the conideration of the special order, being the bi he Union. Personal explanations having been made by

Messrs. Broderick and Bigler—
Mr. Wade resumed and concluded his re narks commenced on Saturday last.

Mr. Mason then obtained the floor, and ad-

Mr. Chandler moved that the Senate adjourn ; which motion was lost, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler,
Clark, Crittenden, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, King, Seward, Sim-mons, Stuart, Trumbull, and Wilson—17. Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin,

Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Clay, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, and Wright—23.

A discussion ensued as to the hour of ad-A discussion ensued as to the hour of adjournment, &c. Messrs. Stuart, Wilson, Brown,

participated; when
Mr. Trumbull again moved to adjourn, which was resisted on a call of the yeas and navsyeas 18, nays 25.

Mr. Clark then took the floor, and addressed the Senate against the bill; when, at a late hour, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The bill granting pensions to officers and ositions, a coldiers of the war of 1812 and those engaged gument.

In Indian wars came up as the regular order.

Assuming the control of Tananasan moved that it be be made a special order for the 22d, 23d, and 24th days of April next, and this was agreed pendence in 1776, he proceeds:

count. This movement is considered an indi-cation of favor to the measure in some shape on the part of the House.

Amongst the bills introduced was one by Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, to prevent the accumulation of an unneccessary surplus in the Treasury of the United States and to equalize

the grants of lands to the several States.

Mr. Gilmer also offered a bill, to which objection was made, for the admission of Kansas into the Union. This bill proposes no recog-

provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union, but it was objected to. It is understood provide for the grant of a homestead of lact (160 acres) to all persons over the age of 21 years, for actual cultivation and settlement and Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, submitted a bil

to provide for a railroad and telegraphic com Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, proposed a resolution to appoint a select committee of five, to continue during the Congress, for the purpose of arranging and reporting the best method of taking the next census of the people of the United States; but objection was made, and the reso-

ution was not received. The remainder of the sitting was occupied until near 4 o'clock in ineffectual efforts to it

Population of India. From a Parliamentary blue-book on the col-

			Briti	sh States.	
e			Are	a in square mil	es. Population.
8	Bengal -			573,778	97,763,562
y	Madras -			132,090	22,437,297
-	Bombay	•		131,544	11,790,042
d	Total .			837,412	131,990,901
0			Nati	ve States.	
y	Bengal -			515,533	38,702,206
a	Madras -			51,802	5,213,671
8-	Bombay			60,575	4,460,370
g- n-	Total Britis	ah ar	dnati	ive 627,910	48,376,247
u-	States			1,465,322	180,367,148

Dead Hero. General Walker is rehearsing to select South ern audiences the history of his capture by Commodore Paulding. The tale is sufficiently amusing—but it brings neither recruits nor money. This hero's career is ended. Central America is given over. The next move of the Government will be toward Mexico.—Times.

Some time ago a French engineer, M. Thomè le Gamend, published a plan for uniting Eng-and and France by means of a tunnel beneath land and France by means of a tunnel beneath the sea, from Boulogne-sur-Mer to Dover We learn from Paris that the Emperor of the French regards such a tunnel as both desirable and prac-ticable and that by his orders M. de Gamond's plan was referred to a commission of Govern-ment civil engineers, all eminent men. This commission, after examining the scheme in all its details, have come to the conclusion that it is feasible, and ought to be seriously entertained, and it has recommended the Government to dis-burse £20,000 for the purpose of making new investigations respecting it. The same commis-sion recommended that the English Government ald be requested to say if it be dispo take any part in these investigations.—London Literary Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1858. CLUB SUBSCRIBERS

Our friends are responding favorably to the proposition below. The sooner the better. It is a good one.

THE ERA FOUR MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS. We have not heretofore encouraged subscriptions to the Era for less than a year, but the law of every Colony." * * * "Who doubts state of political affairs, which for the next few months promises to be of peculiar interest to every friend of Freedom, and the hope of greatly enlarging the Era's circle of readers, that the people may be prepared to vote unde standingly at the approaching fall elections for the men who are to represent them in the next Congress, induce us to offer the Era on the following terms: Ten copies for four months, beginning March

1st, five dollars, in advance. This will afford an opportunity to our friends give the Era a wide circulation, and also enable those subscribers who have been compelled to discontinue their subscriptions on ac-

count of the "hard times," to continue at a

small advance of money.

We accompany this offer with the expres of our earnest hope that, where it is practicable, subscriptions will be sent in for a year.

"THE CRUSHING OUT PROCESS." The Administration Party in the Senate be-

gan their "crushing out" process last Monday. Let us crush out the faction, said Mr. Toombs. The determination was to cut short debate, and force a vote. Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, although he had taken nothing to eat since his breakfast, was obliged to proceed with his speech till late in the night. All motions to to postpone or adjourn were voted down by the Lecompton men, but the minority was firm in the maintenance of its rights, and would yield nothing to despotic power. So the struggle continued all night, and until half past six o'clock the next morning, (Tuesday,) when the majority gave way, and an adjournment was carried. Mr. ouglas, who is anxious to speak, and certainly has a fair claim to be heard, has been confined to his bed by sickness. Is the majority afraid to give him a hearing?

SPEECH OF MR. BENJAMIN IN THE SEN-ATE-LAW IN RELATION TO SLAVERY.

The speech delivered by Mr. Benjamin of ouisiana, in the Senate, last Thursday, was mainly a discussion of the Law in relation to Slavery. By those who hold that it is competent for Congress to exclude that system from in England—it never constituted a part of her the Territories of the Union, it is maintained that Slavery depends for its existence upon the statute laws of States where it is established: that that law has no extra-territorial force; and that the Constitution of the United States does not recognise or protect slaves as prop-as it did on this continent—nor is there a single once for all the Law of the Kingdom.

American lawer,

Mr. Benjamin, an American lawer,

"It seems to me," says Mr. Benjamin, "that the radical, fundamental error which underlie the argument in affirmation of this power, i the assumption that Slavery is the creature of the statute law of the several States where it is established; that it has no existence outside the limits of those States; that slaves are not property beyond those limits; and that property in slaves is neither recognised nor protected by the Constitution of the United States, nor by international law. I controvert all these prop-

Assuming, what we admit, that Great Britthe Colonies before their declaration of inde-

did originate and carry on the slave trade, did the colonies permission either to emancipat or export their slaves, that it prohibited then from inaugurating any legislation in diminution or discouragement of the institution—nay, sir, more, if at the date of our Revolution I can show that African Slavery existed in Englan as it did on this continent, if I can show that change and other public places of resort in the city of London as they were on this continent, hen I shall not hazard too much in the asse tion that Slavery was the common law of the thir-teen States of the Confederacy at the time they burst the bonds that united them to the moth

If by the phrase "the common law of the

thirteen States," he means only a system or practice in the thirteen States, introduced and stablished by Great Britain, and protected by positive law, he bazards no more in making he assertion, than we do, in admitting it-Undoubtedly it was a practice introduced by Great Britain, established by the joint action of the Crown, Parliament, and Colonial Legislation, and maintained by positive law. But, which of the propositions controverted by Mr. Benjamin, is disproved by this exhibition and assertion of facts? It can have no bearing upon any one of them, except the first, which assumes that Slavery is the creature of the statute law of States where it is established, but this proposition it confirms; for, by his own showing, Slavery was established maintained, and protected in the Colonies, by "the statute law of England," up to the time when they became independent, and must have been continued in them, after independence, in virtue of that law, which did not cease by the mere transfer of sovereign power from England to the States. After a recital of the acts of the Sovereign Power of England, in re. gard to Slavery and the slave trade, he repeats: "I say, then, that down to the very momen when our independence was won, Slavery, by the statute law of England, was the common law of the old thirteen Colonies."

Recollect, our assumption is, that Slavery is the creature of positive law or statute. This he pronounces a radical and fundamental error: and to prove it this, appeals to the acts of the British Crown and Parliament, to show that Slavery was established, maintained, and protected in the Colonies, by "the statute law of England!"

It is difficult to understand how so acute s reasoner as Mr. Benjamin could have fallen into so palpable a contradiction; but it is less difficult to understand what impression he means to convey by his cunning use of the phrase common law," in application to Slavery. The common law is the unwritten law of Englandclear, settled, and obligatory-dating so far back that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary—to be set aside only by the force of positive law. What the Common Law is to England, Slavery, Mr. Benjamin would main tain, is to the United States-a custom or usage, general, perpetual, having all the force of law. Not without an ulterior meaning does he use the phrase "common law." The facts he quotes in his historical recital, authorize the conclus Ready, Reagan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw of N. C., Shorter, Singleton, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart of Md., Talbott, Taylor of New York, Taylor of Louisians, Trippe, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White, White-ley, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer—105.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Adrain, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Clark of Conn., Claw

WILL. XII.

memorial usage. But, this misapplication of terms runs all through his argument, and gives planters in bringing their slaves into England, Modesty and good taste are not characteristic. declare that it was the common law of the whole continent of North and South America." * * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed the continent of North and South America." * * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to come known as the colarizated Sommerselt continent of North and South America." * * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North and South America." * * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North and South America." * * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North and South America." * * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North and South America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North and South America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North and South America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North and South America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North and South America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North and South America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North and South America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North and South America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave, by coming managed to continent of North America." * | "We are of opinion that a slave

the common law of the country, by positive proof of manumission." * * was bound to show manumission under which he had acquired his freedom, by the common that if, after the Revolution, the different States of this Union had not passed laws on the subject to abolish Slavery, to subvert the common law of the Continent, every one of these States would be a slave State yet?" * * *

To take the whole force out of an argument, thus made to depend upon a misapplication of terms, it is sufficient to remark, that, by common law, Mr. Benjamin cannot mean the unwritten law of England, or any unwritten law of the Colonies or Continent having an analagous origin or authority, or, immemorial usage. ed by positive law or statute. It is easy, then, him, affirmed the same doctrine. But we have large upon these inconveniences, the objective law or statute. to answer the inquiry why positive legislation | no record of any argument in the case, and it | being to bring about an accommodation. in the States were necessary to abolish Slavery— must further be observed, that during the pelavoid a decision. "Mrs. Stewart," he positive legislation had built up and protected riod in which this opinion was given, and this "may end the question, by discharging or it. In the case of Massachusetts, indeed, even decree made, the question was constantly liti- ing freedom to the negro; " but, "if the par such legislation was rendered unnecessary, Slagated, and it was contended that both were in will have judgment, fiat justitia, ruat celu abolished by the declaration of rights in its Constitution.

cital, he has shown all that he attempted to when the Sommersett case was brought before prove to the Senate, concerning the action of the highest tribunal of the Kingdom, and the Great Britain on the subject of Slavery, both in | question distinctly submitted, Can Slavery exist the Colonies and on her own soil, it confirms, in England? rather than disproves, the assumption he controverts, that Slavery is the creature of the statute law of the States in which it exists.

What he says of the action of Great Britain in promoting and protecting the slave trade disposed of without any decision of the quesand Slavery in the Colonies is true. We had tion. The opinion of the Judges in the matter occasion to examine the subject many years of the Assiento contract, as we have seen, did ago, and submitted in the Era a more ample | not touch it. The opinions of the two Lawyers | pronounce judgment, it was compelled to statement of facts bearing on this point than quoted by Mr. Benjamin were in the affirma-Mr. Benjamin has presented. But, in his at tive of the question, as well as the decree in titia, ruat cælum." That we have stated for tempt to show that at the date of our Revolu- chancery-but no lawyer will contend that they the bearing and spirit of Lord Mansh tion "African Slavery existed in England as were conclusive. They were authorities, but every lawyer knows, who has studied that can it did on this Continent," he has utterly failed. African Slavery was a general system or practice on this continent at the date of the Revolution-it was a part of the social system of many of the States-it was established and protected by positive legislation-it was generally recognised by judicial decision. African Slavery was never a general system or practice social system—it was never established or pro- highest Tribunal: that decision declaring that authority, it may be, of equal, but certain tected on her soil by positive legislation—it was Slavery is not recognised by the Common of superior, weight. His assertion is, that not generally recognised by judicial decision- Law, and cannot exist in England, was univerit was never an institution in England. There sally acquiesced in, has never been question- Grace, in 1827, sustains him in making fore. African slavery did not exist in England | ed by any subsequent decision, and it settled

decision, five years before the Declaration of does not favor that supposition. Independence, it was estimated by those whose interest it was to exaggerate the number, that relies for his assumption in regard to the juris- flecting in the remotest degree upon Lord Ma there were ten or fifteen thousand slaves in prudence of England. Those who have read field. lish to the satisfaction of the Senate, that the nation thus exercising sovereign power over these thirteen colonies did establish Slavery in them, did maintain and protect the institution.

Now let us examine the showing of Mr. sioned, until justice triumphed, and the laws of Now, let us examine the showing of Mr.

Senjamin in regard to English Slavery: "I desire to show you that by her jurispru-dence, that by the decisions of her judges and the answers of her lawyers to questions from the Crown and from public bodies, this same nstitution was declared to be recognised by the common law of England; and slaves were de clared to be, in their language, merchandise, chattels, just as much private property as any other merchandise, or any other chattel."

This is an astounding assertion: and how any man who appreciates his standing as a lawyer, could venture upon it, passes our compre-

Mr. Benjamin desires to show that by "her jurisprudeuce," "Slavery was declared to be recognised by the common law of England;" but he does not even attempt to show this. We look in vain all through his speech for a single sentence or word quoted from English jurisprudence, in support of such an assumption. He proceeds: "By the decisions of her judges, and the

answers of her lawyers to questions from the Crown and from public bodies, the same institution was recognised by the common law of England, and slaves were declared to be in language, merchandise, chattels, just as much private property as any other dise, or any other chattel." If such declarations were ever made, they could easily be quoted. Mr. Benjamin does not produce them, and yet he "desires to show"

that they were made. We submit that the best

way to do this, would be to quote them in black

and white, giving the authority, and the page. He has not done, he cannot do so. No such declarations were ever made by English Judges Let us see what Mr. Benjamin does show. . In 1713, the British Government made a contract with Spain, by which, for a certain price, she undertook to transport annually 4.800 slaves to the Spanish American colonies A question arising in the English Council, as

to the character of the slaves to be transported t was submitted by the Crown to the twelve Judges of England. Their answer, as quoted in the speech of Mr. Benjamin, is-"In pursuance of his Majesty's order is Council, hereunto annexed, we do humbly cer tify our opinion to be that negroes are mer-

chandles."
Signed by Lord Chief Justice Holt, Judge Pollexfen, and eight other Judges of England The question was not, can African Slavery exist on English soil? Is African Slavery "recognised by the common law of England?" Are negroes in England, merchandise? The single question asked was, what is the character of the negroes, who under this Assient contract are to be transerred from Africa the Spanish American Colonies? These Judge reply, "merchandise." Just as the courts o England, even after the great decision that Slavery could not exist upon English soil, recognised negroes as merchandise, or property, un der the Colonial laws. Their answer, it is evident, did not touch the question whether Slavery was recognised in England by the Common Law. Besides, it must not be overlooked, that there was no trial, no hearing, no argument, no judicial decision. It was an opin-

relies to support his strange assertion, is the opinion given by the Attorney General and Solicitor General, Sir Philip Yorke and Lord Tal- Justice Mansfield for subverting English Law,

terms runs all through his argument, and gives planters in bringing their slaves into England, Mcdesty and good taste are not characterist it the chief force it possesses. "Slavery, as an and holding them there, induced them to sub- of Pro-Slavery advocates. "Things thus stood institution, was protected by the common law of mit the question to them concerning their in Eugland," says Mr. Benjamin, "until the these Colonies." * * "I go further, and rights, especially over baptized negroes, and year 1771, when the spirit of fanaticism

from the West Indies into Great Britain or case known as the celebrated Sommersett case tinent, was merchandise, was property, was a slave," * * * and could only extricate does not become free, and that his master's dicial legislation." Lord Mansfield's characters. himself from that status, stamped upon him by right and property in him is not thereby deter- of course needs no vindication; but we may mined or varied, and that baptism does not well expose the singular perverseness of "The slave | bestow Freedom upon him, or make any altera- Louisiana Senator. So far from "the spirit tion in his temporal condition in these King- fanaticism" operating on the Cnief Justice. doms. We are also of the opinion that the conduct and his language show that he master may legally compel him to return again anxious to avoid a decision contrary to to the plantation."

This is explicit enough. It does not declare term after term, advising the parties to co in so many words, that "African Slavery is promise, shrinking evidently from a decision recognised by the Common Law of England;" hostile to the Planters. If any influence of but the implication is that there is nothing in | rated upon him, it was the West India Interthe Common Law to forbid it.

merely the opinion of two lawyers, who, what to push the matter. In five or six cases, h ever their standing, could not settle the law. It said, he had known the controversy accomis true, that subsequently, in the year 1749, the dated by an agreement—he had strongly same question again coming up before Sir Philip Yorke, then Lord Chancellor of Eng- setting of 14,000 or 15,000 men at once loo All he means, or can mean, is that Slavery was a land, under the title of Lord Hardwicke, he. fact in all the Colonies, established and protect- in a decree in Chancery on the case before very being declared by judicial decision to be direct opposition to the common law of England, and to the general current of judicial decisions. No one considered the question set-If we admit, then, that in his historical re-

This question had been agitated in England from nearly the beginning of the century. sympathy with the Anti-Slavery party, not Cases of negroes claimed as slaves had come before the courts in various forms, but been not sufficient to settle the Law of the Kingdom, to determine the jurisprudence of England. Justice Mansfield, by this Louisiana Lawre And yet, they are the only authorities cited by | First, he subverted by judicial legislation Mr. Benjamin in support of his assumption.

For the first time, the question, Can African

Slavery exist in England, was distinctly pre- cism." "I make these charges in relation sented to the King's Bench, 1771; argued at that judgment," he adds, "because in the full length by counsel on both sides, deliberated am supported by an intellect greater upon for months, and at last decided by the Mansfield's." He refers to Lord Stowel Mr. Benjamin, an American lawyer, is mod-

All that can be said is, that after the establishest enough to say that Chief Justice Mansfield, charges. The enunciation of the statemen ment of Slavery in the Colonies, and the slave on that occasion, "subverted the common law an eminent English Judge had charged a rade, slaves were occasionally brought into Eng. of Eugland by judicial legislation!" Possibly decessor, no less eminent, with "a spirit land by their Colonial masters, sometimes car- the Louisiana Senator is better acquainted with naticism," is on its face so utterly impro ried or sent back, sometimes retained in service, English jurisprudence than was the Chief Justhat nobody could believe it. Mr. Benj or sold; and at the time of Lord Mansfield's | tice, but his argument on the point in question | states only half the case, tried by Lord Sto We have seen on what slender authorities he

England, chiefly owned by the planters. But, the masterly argument of Mr. Hargrave in that from the time when the presence of these ne- famous Somersett case, will remember that he land, taking with her a female slave, name ain possessed and exercised sovereignty over gross in London began to attract attention, the passed in review all the judicial decisions on Grace; continued there a year, and return people protested against it as an abuse, as a record touching the question in any way; and, the island, Grace accompanying her voluntary violation of the laws of England, and from 1706 after an exceedingly fair and impartial ex- She continued with Mr. Allan as a slare fill that the weight of them was against the legality ter of the Customs as forfeited to the King, of Slavery. The opinion of the Judges in the suggestion of having been illegally import matter of the Assiento contract, he did not even 1823. Mrs. Allan made an affidavit of d refer to, doubtless because it had nothing to do as sole owner and proprietor, and the case with the question; nor did he deem the opinion | before the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Co of the Attorney General and Solicitor General, of Antigua, who decided, after argument, evidently given under the pressure of a powerful Grace be restored to the claimant, with cost Moneyed Interest, worthy of notice, as they and damages for her detention. An appear were not judicial decisions. But, he did ex- was prosecuted on the part of the Crown, and the amine seven cases, tried by the courts, some of principal question made was, whether, under them of great weight, none of which, however, the circumstances, slavery was so divested by is taken into the account by Mr. Benjamin, in landing in England, that it would not revive making up his opinion concerning English juris. a return to the place of birth and serving prudence. Was he ignorant of them, or did Lord Stowell went largely into the discussion he choose to forget them? In not one of them this question, and, in conclusion, affirmed !! was the action favorable to the assumption of sentence of the court below. Nowhere in his the lawfulness of Slavery; in four of them, Opinion did he contest or question the print it was decidedly adverse to it; two cases are settled by Lord Mansfield, or any Opinions worthy of special notice. In one before the pressed by that eminent Judge in the Somme King's Bench, the plaintiff declared for £20, for | case-but he held that the voluntary reta a negro sold by him to the defendant, in Lon- Grace to the place of her birth and servi don; and on motion in arrest of judgment, the revived her slavery. This was bad enough Court held that the plaintiff should have aver- but nowhere does he say or intimate that No red in the declaration that the negro at the time | Slavery had been recognised in England by of the sale was in Virginia, and that negroes, by the laws and statutes of Virginia, are sale- lawful institution, that Chief Justice Manufel able. Had slavery been lawful in England, had "subverted the Common Law," had "sub such an averment would not have been neces. | verted the entire previous jurisprudence sary. But, says Mr. Hargrave, "the influence England," "by judicial legislation," and the life of this case on the question of Slavery, is not | decision had been prompted by the "spirit d by mere inference from the court's opinion on | fanaticism;" and yet, in making these flagrant the plaintiff's mode of declaring his action. | charges, Mr. Benjamin asserts that he is sister.

The language of the judges in giving that opin- tained by Lord Stowell. ion is remarkably strong against the Slavery of negroes and every other new Slavery attempted to be introduced into England. Mr. Justice | England, Mr. Benjamin refers to the existent Powell savs: 'In a villein the owner has a property; the villein is an inheritance; but the law | tection of its law, down to the reign of Jam takes no notice of a negro.' Lord Chief Jus- II; and he quotes from what he styles the tice Holt is still more explicit, for he says, that "celebrated argument of Hargrave, the green one may be a villein in England, but that, 'so soon as a negro comes into England he becomes

Our readers will recollect that Mr. Benjamin

that by the common law of England negro laws and usages in relation to villenage well Slavery was recognised in that country! We of such a nature as to promote its extinction showed that his opinion, quoted by Mr. Benja- discourage its revival, and forever to prohibit min, related merely to the character of negroes the introduction of any new Slavery. engaged to be transported from Africa to the I we had the time and space, we could Spanish American Colonies, and had nothing our columns with quotations, demonstration to do with the question of the lawfulness of this proposition. Slavery in England. The decision quoted by Mr. Benjamin generalizes in such a #55 Mr. Hargrave shows that we were right. In to convey the idea that villenage existed this very case, the Court impliedly recognised | England as an institution down to a very negroes as merchandise under the law of Vir- period. Mr. Hargrave, who is a somewhat ginia, but expressly affirmed their freedom in higher authority, says, that "from the 15th of England. The other case is one in Chancery, and the lenage has not been heard of in our courts of

decision, rendered thirteen years later, will offset the decree of Lord Hardwicke in 1749. It was the case of Shauley and Hervey, determined in Chancery in 1762. "The question," says Mr. Hargrave, "was between a negro This being true, villenage had ceased being true, villenage had ceased being true. and his former master, who claimed the benefit the commencement of the trade in Africaniof 'a donatio mortis causa,' made to the negro by a lady, on whom he had attended as servant "why it is that the laws should permit the for several years, by the permission of his ancient slavery of the villein, and yet disaller master. Lord Chancellor Northington, as I am informed by a friend who was present at the course of t the hearing of the cause, disallowed the master's claim with great warmth, and gave costs scciety; that afterwards more humane customic to the negro. He particularly said, "As soon and wiser opinions prevailed, and, by their inas a man puts foot on English ground, he is fluence, rules were established for checking free.' A negro may maintain an action against the progress of Slavery; and that it was his master for ill-usage, and may have an habeas corpus, if restrained of his liberty."

Pro-Slavery Interest. He delayed judgme

At first, he intimated what the judgment migh But this was not a judicial decision; it was be, thinking it would induce the Planters not ommended an agreement in this case. by a solemn opinion, is very disagreeable the effects it threatens." He proceeded to To give the parties an opportunity to acc modate the matter, he adjourned the case o "I think it right the matter should stand on notice shall be given."

The parties were stubborn—the Court called upon for its decision-and it was de ered, unwillingly, not in obedince to the an of fanaticism, not because the Court had cause it did not foresee the inconvenie which it would subject the Planting and Co mercial Interests-(it was willing, nay anx to prevent these inconveniences by avoiding

Note the two charges brought against (Common Law of England; Secondly, he "driven" to do this "by the spirit of fa Stowell, in his decision in the case of the s presumptuous charges. We assert that he not sustain him, or give the slightest nance, even by implication, to either of and in the quotations he makes from his on ion, there is not a line, a word, a syllable,

In 1822, Mrs. Allan, of Antigua, visited E Common Law, that it had ever been there

In his bold attempt to show that Negro Sla very was recognised by the Common Law villenage in that country, under the prolawyer, who was counsel for the slave in the Sommersett case," to show that villenage who in all essential points, nothing but Slaver, It so happens that a large portion of this cole quoted this same chief Justice Holt, to prove brated argument is directed to show that the

James I, being more than 150 years ago, vi

"It may be asked," says Mr. Hargrath ject, not instantaneously, by declaring every Slavery unlawful, but gradually, by excluding

those, for ex to a villein, any new Slav instance pro But enoug Chief Justic England one clared has since, withou mons, King Bench. The be very convi will scarcely o land. The I world will atil that " the sta nothing can l tive law." Had Mr. Be to prove that Law of both t tation recogni both, the secon opponents of S creature of the its jurisdiction we have seen,

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doctrine is to Doubtless, if s pire of the ear of internations jurisprudence. class, and the tional. They n and not dictat under which S and defined. nise the Slaver whose policy f or can do so, and usages. H Slavery exists would not reco law of Slavery of Europe whe slaves from oth tories, became usage in Franc 1716, planters were permitted certain conditi them to that c strictly with all the operation o he became free When the C. eral Constitutio had adopted th doctrine in rega well as the usag entering their te understood; an

> tablish a constit set aside the un to slaves enterin against Slavery. vision was a vir lence of that use of Slavery is str torial force. Mr. Benjamin tory of the form one hand, Lord been rendered, States were in their Slaves: o ing been agree cluded in the re States were in disturbance of t were put in the the South its p clause-the other any disturbance the clause auth slave trade, or

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is purely fancit upon by the Cor rating slaves fo vention conclud fifths in the appe The compromise rule: and it wa reference to an future increase slaves was the not of the fanci min. It was n tion, or with th spoken of, delibe either. It was committee, to subject of a co and the South, I Slavery States, insisted upon th slaves, and the anxious to secu pass navigation exception of So wired to prohibit cause the Publi turning against two States were ral committee,

terest of New E est of Georgia a bargain, and b mently caposed Both Compror formed, without claim to escapin tion as Mr. Benj After they had I in relation to fi Bouth Carolina upon the Madia ention, and see tle importance. A careful ex Papers, demonst and wording of Slavery, a purp everything that logma that ma This is establish Mr. Madison, w

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has ever yet de Provision itself, guaranty to laves. He may for all that, its t property in ma know, "personn general phrase, prentices, or pe If construed to them only a labor," not as stamped space.

stamped upon law; it is neither the Constitution only as "person

VOL. XII. ism," is not surprising te are not characteristi es. " Things thus stood Benjamin, "until the spirit of fanaticism to Chief Justice Mansfield declared the Law in finally operated on Lord dgment rendered in the clared has been uniformly recognised ever since, without question, by Lords and Combrated Sommersett case Law of England by ju. ord Mansfield's character Bench. The criticisms of Mr. Benjamin may dication; but we may as be very convincing to Louisiana Planters, bu alar perverseness of the will scarcely change the Common Law of Engo far from "the spirit o land. The Public Opinion of the civilized on the Cnief Justice, hi world will still maintain, with Lord Mansfield, guage show that he was that "the state of Slavery is so odious, that nothing can be suffered to support it but posi-He delayed judgmen ising the parties to com Had Mr. Berjamin succeeded in the attempt vidently from a decisio . If any influence ope

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to prove that Negro Slavery was the Common Law of both the Old and New World, an institution recognised and protected by the laws of both, the second proposition maintained by the opponents of Slavery, that being local, and the creature of the local law, it cannot exist beyond its inrisdiction, would fall to the ground. As we have seen, he has signally failed in that attempt. Slavery depends upon the lex loci; but that has no extra-territorial force. This doctrine is too firmly settled to be shaken. Doubtless, if slaveholders could claim the empire of the earth, we should have a new code f international law, a wholesale revolution of inrisprudence. But they are an exceptional class, and their darling institution is exceptional. They must conform themselves to Law, and not dictate it. The rules and limitations under which Slavery can exist, are ascertained and defined. No country is bound to recognise the Slavery of another country: no country, whose policy favors Freedom, will recognise it. or can do so, without disloyalty to its own laws and usages. England and Scotland, even while Slavery existed in the West India Colonies, would not recognise or give effect to the colonial law of Slavery on their soil. In those parts of Europe where Slavery had fallen into disuse, slaves from other countries entering their territories, became free. Such was the universal usage in France, until by an edict of Louis in were permitted, for certain purposes, and on certain conditions, to carry their slaves with them to that country; but a failure to comply strictly with all the conditions, left the slave to the operation of ancient usage-in other words, e became free."

When the Convention met to form the Federal Constitution, some of the Northern States had adopted the policy of emancipation; the light produced by Lord Mansfield's decision, as Mr. Benjamin imagines, that led to the insertion of the clause in relation to fugitives from service or labor. The plain object was to establish a constitutional provision, which should set aside the universal usage securing freedom to slaves entering territories whose policy was against Slavery. The insertion of such a proision was a virtual recognition of the prevalence of that usage-an admission that the law of Slavery is strictly local, without extra terri-

Mr. Benjamin gives a purely imaginary history of the formation of this provision: On the one hand. Lord Mansfield's decision having been rendered, it was plain that the Southern cluded in the representative ratio, the Northern | ing. disturbance of their ratio. Hence, two clauses were put in the Constitution; one to guaranty the South its property in slaves-the fugitive clause—the other, to guaranty the North against any disturbance of the ratio of representationthe clause authorizing the prohibition of the slave trade, or the increase of the laboring population of the South by importation after

the year 1808! This is Mr. Benjamin's version of the forms tion of these compromises. Every intelligent student of American history knows that it is purely fanciful. Adopting a rule agreed upon by the Congress of the Confederation, for rating slaves for taxation, the Federal Convention concluded to count them as three fifths in the apportionment for Representatives. The compromise was, that taxation and representation should be determined by the same rule: and it was settled without the slightest reference to any consideration respecting the future increase of slaves. The importation of slaves was the subject of a compromise, but pared for every emergency. not of the fanciful compromise of Mr. Benjamin. It was not connected with representation, or with the fugitive clause; it was not spoken of, deliberated upon, in connection with either. It was not referred with them to a committee, to be adjusted. It was not the subject of a compromise between the North and the South, between Slave States and Anti-Slavery States, but between two States that insisted upon the perpetual right of importing slaves, and the two or three States which were anxious to secure to Congress the power to pass navigation laws. All the States, with th exception of South Carolina and Georgia, defired to prohibit slave importation, chiefly be cause the Public Opinion of the country was turning against the African slave trade. Those two States were obstinate. At last, in a general committee, it was agreed that the slave trade should be prohibited after the year 1868,

and that navigation laws might be passed with

out a two-thirds majority. The Shipping In-

erest of New England and the Planting Inter-

t a large portion of this at of Georgia and South Carolina, made this is directed to show that beggin, and by no States was it more vehe relation to villenage mently opposed than by Virginia and Maryas to promote its extin ival, and forever to pro Both Compromites, it will be observed, were f any new Slavery. time and space, we cou quotations, demons neralizes in such a ea that villenage existed South Carolina delegate, but, if we are to rely apon the Madison Papers, attracted little atation, and seems to have been thought of lit-

stitution down to a very grave, who is a son says, that "from the 15th tore than 150 years ago, en heard of in our courts e importance. A careful examination, however, of these pers, demonstrates that, in the preparation hing can be more notor d wording of all the provisions relating to wery, a purpose was manifested to exclude was about that time co y deaths and manumis villenage had ceased | nt of the trade in Africa asked," says Mr. Hargr the laws should permit Rovision itself, is not, as Mr. Benjamin asserts, f the villein, and yet di ern commencement? To the enage sprung up among early and barbarous state wards more humane cus general phrase, which certainly includes apprevailed, and, by their Pentices, or persons bound for a term of years. established for Slavery; and that it If construed to apply to slaves, they apply udent to effect this great them only as "persons held to service or ously, by declaring et but gradually, by excl aped apon them, is the work of the local it is neither sanctioned nor recognised by ves, and encouraging ation of the and al) as "persons held to service or labor," and mason in high standing.

those, for example, requiring evidence of title it guaranties, not the claim of the master to to a villein, which, of themselves, rendered them as property, else he could carry them as any new Slavery impossible, as it could in no slaves into any State, and hold them and treat instance prove title under the laws of England.

But enough on this point. The decision of please—but simply his claim to their services, as against the law of any State into which they England once for all; and the Law then de- may have escaped, and a right of reclamation But, we have no space for further remark; although Mr. Benjamin's speech from begin-King and People, the Bar and the ning to end is open to the severest criticism.

Speech of Mr. Giddings .- This speech will attract the attention of religious readers by its discussion of the fundamental principles of civil the object and agency of the Association, from of the truths of mental philosophy. This is government; and we should think that its bold which it appears that it was established in the the fruit of "leisure moments, and the hours challenge towards the end of it, to the advo- year 1844. Since then, the plan has been of many thoughtful years," and is an expanded cates of Slavery, to point to a case where the Congress of the United States had allowed any claim for slaves as property, would provoke some response.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The Senate came together at twelve o'clock, but the members-not many were presentgave unmistakable indications of the previous

Mr. Hale rose and stated to the Senate that the Opposition had privately come to an agree-ment with the Administration side of the Senate to proceed to voting upon the Kansas bill Monday next. Mr. Green rose to a personal explanation in reference to an unpleasan passage between himself and Mr. Cameron, of Pa., the night previous. He had been understood as uttering a threat against his fellow-Senator, but disclaimed any such intention. Mr. Cameron expressed his respect for Senator Green, &c.

Mr. Preston King, of New York, then proceeded to deliver a speech against the bill under consideration-the Kansas bill.

The House occupied itself in finishing a call of the States for resolutions and bills. Among the latter, a bill was offered by Mr. Montgom ery, of Pa., for the admission of Kansas into the Union after the people shall have had a fair vote upon their Constitution. Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Territories. This would kill the bill at once. The motion was rejected by 105 to 94. 1716, planters from the French West Indies It was then referred to the Special Kansas Committee, on motion of the author. The House also voted to adjourn sine die on the first day of June next.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Notice has been given by the British Post Office of the conclusion of a postal convention between Great Britain and the Republic of Liberia, which establishes a combined British and Libedoctrine in regard to the locality of Slavery, as well as the usage of nations in relation to slaves entering their territories from abroad, were well understood; and it was this fact, not any new state of six pence the half ounce letter as the charge for the conveyance of letters posted in one country and delivered in the other, after the lat of April next, prepayment of which is the Rev. Hugh Stowell, M. A., of Christ Church, made compulsory.

The Government of Liberia having expresse

a desire that letters originating in the United States addressed to Liberia, as well as letters originating in Liberia addressed to the United States, and forwarded through Great Britain, may be fully prepaid in either country to their destinations, a regulation to that effect has been adopted by the United States and British Post Office Departments. The postage, therefore, to be levied in the

United States upon letters addressed to Liberia, via England, after the 1st of April next, will be 33 cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, prepayment required.

There was a lively time in the House last States were in danger of being plundered of their Slaves: on the other, a compromise having been agreed to, by which slaves were included in the vorvecenteting ratio the Northern in the House last one or another lecturer, but, in the main, we doubt not that the topics and the views advance of would rather vote than fight. I belong to the latter party, and believe in voting as long as we can accomplish our purposes in that way—ed will be regarded as timely, and entitled to after that, I am for fighting, and if the Lecturer is the source of the state by the state of the st

"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, says, in reference to the contest in the House last week, Friday, over the appeal of Mr. Harris:

"At two o'clock, it was discovered that the entire Anti-Lecompton strength was present. Mr. Matteson was present. Mr. Hall had resumed his seat. Mr. Clark B. Cochrane was the only Anti-Lecompton absentee, and he paired off for a week with Mr. Keitt. If the South mericans should hold the ground taken, it wi require all the strength and vigilance of the Ad on side of the Kansas ques the Kansas bill. The Democratic absente the Kansas bill. The Democratic absentees will, of course, have an ample time to attend, even supposing that the Senate should pass the Kansas bill next Wednesday.

"If the House should go into a general discussion of the bill, and all the incidental questions."

cussion of the bill, and all the incidental ques-tions that may be raised in regard to it, the spring will pass without action on the subject. The only plan for the Administration majority bill on its passage as soon as it shall be received from the Senate."

It is well for the Opposition to understand the tactics of the Administration, and be pre While all the Northern Lecompton journals

are contending that the people of Kansas can change their Constitution whenever they please. should Congress force the fraudulent one upon them, the most of the Southern journals are contending for just the opposite. We make the subjoined extract from a letter of the Hon. Mr. Maynard, member from Tennessee, to the Tammany Lecompton meeting in New York: Tammany Lecompton meeting in New York:

"But I must protest against the doctrine, so reluctantly inculcated by many, that when admitted to the Union the people of Kansas have nothing to do but to overthrow their Constitution, abolish Slavery, and inaugurate Freedom. A very general idea prevails in the Northern States, that when 'Slavery' and 'Freedom,' in the cant phrase of the day, come in collision, the latter havits mightiar nature, will insertise. the cant phrase of the day, come in collision, the latter, by its mightier potency, will inevitably prevail. The distinguished author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill doubtless entertained the same idea, and believed that by the principles of that bill all the remaining Territories would eventually become free States; and that he would be hailed everywhere through the North as the great apostle and martyr of the 'hol-evangel of Freedom.' But the course of event

evangel of Freedom. But the course of evenus in Kansas seems likely to overturn this cherished idea, and to demonstate its utter fallacy, thus depriving him of all claim to apostolic renown—though it is quite probable he may be honored with a place in the pages of political martyrdom. If Kansas is admitted as a slave formed, without any reference to the master's claim to escaping slaves. No such consideration as Mr. Benjamin fancies entered into them.

After they had all been formed, the provision relation to fugitives was introduced by a States, taking with them their slaves; the set States, taking with them their slaves; the service states already there, whatever may be their present sentiments, will find their prejudices against Slavery disarmed by contact with it—will see that they have been fighting phantoms, that have no existence except in the heated brains of enthusiasts and fanatics, and will let the subject drop—leave it where their Consti-tution leaves it."

The New Hampshire Democrats know what The New Hampshire Democrats know what ferrything that could imply a sanction to the degma that man can hold man as property. This is established by the express testimony of Mr. Madison, which no Slaveholding champion has ever yet dared to notice. The fugitive Before the Lecompton Constitution question was brought before the country, our prospects a guarantee for the country, our prospects are consequently and the country of the country our prospects are consequently and the country of the country our prospects are consequently as a consequent to the country of th

Rusanty to the South of its property in seemed to be certain; that matter, with the for all that, its terms do not recognise or imply roperty in man. They embrace, as we all haw, "persons held to service or labor," a seemed to be certain; that matter, with the course of the Administration upon it, fell like a wet blanket upon the rising courage and earnest zeal of our friends, and from that day we were doomed; our defeat was certain, and apparent to all well-informed persons."

onstrued to apply to slaves, they apply not as "persons held to service or hot as property. That attribute, if without any loss.

Mohammed Pasha has been made a "son of titution. The Constitution knows them | Malta" at New York. He was alrea

The Rebiel.

Lectures delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall, from November, 1856, to February, 1857. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1859. For sale by W. Ballantyne, Washington

"The twelfth series" of this course of lectures. republished in this country. It is prefaced by a page of explanation, signed by the Secre-tary of the Young Men's Christian Association in London, and another, giving a statement of youth, no doubt, has been saved from vice, and and piety. These lectures, it seems, have all "what constitutes the science and art of logic." "been published separately," and met with general acceptance. It was well, however, to eminto subjection to the authority of God, and to victions of the mind and heart. the teaching of his word."

The subjects are well chosen and ably treated. The following is the table of contents: Truth and its Counterfeits, by the Hon. the Vice Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood; Gambling, with the evidence in support of the statements made in the lecture by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster; The Sabbath Patriarchal, Mosaiac, and Christian, by James John Cummins, Esq.; The Triple Plea, Body Soul, Spirit, by the Rev. William Beal, LL. D., Vicar of Brooke near Norwich; The Battle of Life, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool; Revision and New Translation of this belief, the two surest and greatest of the sciences are beckoning us to follow where they lead, even to a ridge whence man, immortal as D.; Abstinence, its Place and Power, by James Miller, Esq., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh; Popular Amusements, by Edward Corderoy, Esq.; The Imagination, its Use and Abuse, by the Rev. James McCosh LL. D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's College, Belfast; The Two Lights, Rea-

Salford, Hon. Canon of Chester." Of all this list, we recognise but one nam that of Prof. McCosh, of whom we have already known by any publications; and yet, together statements by way of illustration, and in some there is an unusual strength and earnestness of found in these pages, and the whole volume is general assent. The young men of our country, compto we think, might derive benefit from a serious

author of "Morning and Night Watches," "Memorie of Bothany," &c. New York: Robert Carter & Broth

If one lights on a wreath of fragrant flowers choicely put together with skill and taste in the selected colors and blended sweets, it is a further gratification to know by whose handiwork it has been prepared. And so here. Many a reader who has welcomed the pages of those volumes of precious adaptation, "Morning and Night Watches," "Mind and Words of Jesus," Footsteps of St. Paul," has, no doubt, felt a desire to learn the author's name. In the present work, we are so favored, and we now know to whom to attribute the pleasure and instruc-tion we have heretofore derived from his wri-

Our opinion of the author's excellences i the line he has chosen has been already expressed in the notice of former volumes, and omewhat recently in one of the "Memories of Bethany." The present work is of the same general cast with that, but is an advance in point of collateral information, and equally rich in suggestions and practical reference. The author, as we are now informed, on a sort of preparatory fly-leaf, is "an able and eloquent min ister of the established church of Scotland," but Christians of all denominations will, we be lieve, give such a book as this a hearty welcome as often as Messrs. Carter & Brothers send it forth on its mission of good.

Expository Thoughts on the Gospels. For Family and Private use, with the Text complete. By the Rev. J. C. Ryle, B. A., Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, author of "Living or Dead," &c., &c. St. Mark. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1858 For sale by Wm. Ballantine, Washington, D. C.

Clearness, point, and a fine practical appre ciation of the great truths contained in the text, are prominent characteristics of Mr. Ryle's Ex positions. They are what they profess to be. If any one looks to them for critical disquisitions or nice investigations into disputed doctrines, he will be disappointed. The author seizes upon some of the leading thoughts of a passage, and applies it at once; and without any attempt at display, in terse language, in which too he shows a heart of great sincerity, he seeks to enforce the instruction he believes to be conveyed by the Scripture on which his emarks are based. Mr. Ryle is a popular writer in a true sense, and the favor with which his little tracts and volumes, as well as the Expository Thoughts on Matthew, have been reeived, furnish a pledge that this continuation of his design will be read with interest, and like them, too, be classed among the best practical works of their kind. In his preface he otices a remarkable and valuable commentary on Mark's Gospel, in 1,666 folio pages, by George Petter, Vicar of Brede, published in 1651. A greater part of the impression is said to have perished in the great fire of London, so that it is a work of much rarity. He has enriched his own book with occasional extracts as notes from this old volume, which show that his praise of

it is merited. he World of Mind; an Elementary Book. By Isaac Taylor, author of "Wesley and Methodism." New York: Harper & Brothers. 1858. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

What Isaac Taylor writes is worth reading. He is a man who thinks, and has the faculty of setting out his thoughts in such a way as to command attention. And so this book is one which can be read with profit. It does not contain anything particularly original on the sub ject, nor is it adorned with many eloquent and glowing passages, resembling those of other

ling to use the faculties of mind with due listening to the teacher, and reflection on what he propounds, the book may seem dry and dull. It will not be extensively read, like the lighter literature of the day; and yet it would be far better were the intellects of our youth oftener schooled by such a mental discipline as the but, we believe, the first of them that has been study of such volumes promotes. The author presents this as a sort of larger sequel of his small volume, published a number of years ago, entitled "Elements of Thought." That in London, and another, giving a statement of the object and agency of the Association, from which it appears that it was established in the year 1844. Since then, the plan has been adopted in numerous cities, both in great Britain and this country, and much good has resulted from its country, and much good has resulted from its country. was made up of definitions and brief statements ain and this country, and much good has resulted from its operations. The lectures de-lievered every year are an important feature in these Associations, and in them has been called forth a great variety of talent, directed to the evidently the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a matured mind, and is everywhere marked by observation and resulting the product of a ma important and salutary truths. A heathful and heads, embracing those which belong to the invigorating excitement of mental activity has physiology of mind, or psychology, relating to invigorating excitement of mental activity has physiology of mind, or psychology, relating to order thereon as may be deemed just and thus been promoted, and many a promising sensation, perception, memory, &c.; "themes youth, no doubt, has been saved from vice, and of a more abstruse kind," or metaphysical, as rendered a worker in the cause of good morals time, space, cause and effect, &c.; and, thirdly,

body them in a volume. They are "delivered | the unknown infinite. The use which he makes by men of all shades of ecclesiastical opinion, of all is to impress upon his reader the conthat he has permitted his own honest judgment and of nearly every variety of public function, sciousness and value of his immortality. A to be biased by the suggestions of selfish men, who have cordially joined in an effort to bring single passage near the close of the volume may of inferior parts and questionable integrity." the labors and the recreations of every day life | be quoted, to show he comes home to the con- | The General closes thus emphatically: "The deathless energies, the agonies of hu-man affection, have always uttered an outcry for immortality; it is the first need of the human

These are treated with ability, and reference is

future, and could more easily accept annihila-tion now than imagine it as the end of a higher course. The only theology which can be thought of as true affirms and builds itself upon a boundless futurity; and now, and as if it were the he is, may take his range, this way or that, over boundless fields of duration, and may learn to know himself as the heir of an endless existence. It is thus, then, that the unknown and of opening their mysteries to human thought and feeling, not on the unfenced fields of meta-physical speculation, but on the chartered pathway of direct knowledge and demonstration

KANSAS NEWS.

A member of Congress has received the fol lowing from a staid, sober citizen of Kansas: "As regards political matters here, I think the Free State party have taken some wrong steps. I think they should have voted in June last for members to the Convention, as, from what I learn, they might have elected a major with the variety of subjects, we find much that is solid, as well as elegant and graceful. Some of the lectures are characterized by close argument, some are furnished with statistics and statements by way of illustration and in some could have altered the Constitution in a fortthere is an unusual strength and earnestness of appeal. Passages of truly eloquent and effective admonition and exhortation, as well as others

This is the deliberate conviction of every Free of beautiful and graceful description, may be State man here. You have no idea of the feeling that exists here in regard to the subject.

one that may be read with profit. Probably
there may be a dissent from positions taken by Leavenworth dates to the 25th state that the

Fort Scott difficulties continue. At the instance of G. W. Clark, the murderer of Barhour near Lawrence, and who now resides near Fort Scott, and is acknowledged to be one of the most notorious villains in Kansas, a Mr. Stewart was recently outrageously maltreated in prison, his property destroyed, and his horses and cattle driven off. The ruffian Clark also gave out that all the Free State families in Southern Kansas must leave, and every member of the Kansas militia be hung. The Free State settlers have taken steps to right the wrongs, and bring Clark and his gang to justice. They fled, but returned with armed Missouri reinforcements. The Free State men sent to Prairie city and Lawrance for aid, and companies responded to the call.

The Times of the 25th says: Gov. Denver, on first hearing of the diffi culty, ordered two companies of U. S. troops to the scene of trouble. This order was subsequently countermanded and again reissued, so that the troops have probably ere this ar-rived at Fort Scott."

The Pro-Slavery ticket was defeated in a nunicipal election at Lecompton on the 15th of February. Mr. Dennis has been removed from the office

United States Marshal in Kansas, and Mr. Vinston, of Virginia, appointed in his place. The Leavenworth Times remarks: "The former gentleman was reported Washington to be tinctured with Free-State-ism, which, in the eyes of 'Old Buck,' is an

inpardonable heresy. Let Mr. Winston come it won't take more than a fortnight to convert

im, if he be an honest man." The General Assembly under the Topeks Constitution have issued an address to the eople of Kansas. We quote a paragraph: "High Executive officers under the State
Constitution have publicly declared that the
Constitution is dead. Discouraged, many members of each body have gone home, and left us
without a quorum. We are still ready to perorm our duties, should the will of the majority lesire it. Should a trying hour for the people f Kansas arrive, by the acceptance of the Le compton Constitution by Congress, we shall be at our posts, should the people in Conver decide to fall back on their old Government We are thus compelled, by a necessity that leaves us no choice, to adjourn for the present, and to refer back to the people who elected us and to refer back to the people who elected us the question as to whether the Topeka Consti

tution is dead."

The Statement of the Minority of the Kansas The statement which Mr. Harris, of Illinois intended to submit to the House of Representatives, in behalf of the anti-Lecompton members of the committee on Kansas, embraces a complete record of its minutes and proceedings. They say they indulge in no reflections discreditable to the character and integrity of the majority, who have stripped the resolution under which the committee was appointed of all practical effect, and substituted their own

all practical effect, and substituted their own views and epeculations alone, in a great measure, for that evidence which ought to have been collected by the committee. With the exception of a call upon Mr. Calhoun, proposed by the minority, and an inquiry as to the appointment of delegates, the majority have resisted successfully every effort at inquiry, not already before the country. Indeed some of the most important items of information, admitted by the majority in the resolutions adopted by them at the last session, to be "essential to an investigation," have never been obtained by the committee. They say the committee, by adjournment sine die, brought its labors to a close, having, in the opinion of the minority, failed to execute the orders of the House, and also to accomplish any one purpose for which the commit complish any one purpose for which the commi

ee was raised. tee was raised.

There has been ample time to procure all the information sought for by the House, had the committee taken the proper steps to obtain it. There are scores of prominent citizens of Kan-Incre are scores of prominent citizens of Kansas, of all parties, now here, who could have given most weighty evidence, touching all the points of inquiry embraced in the resolution is now on hand, in cash, \$75,000.

admit of it, and, except to those who are wilpassed by the House, particularly in relation to the most monstrous frauds perpetrated at the election of the 21st of December last. The minority think there is no excuse for neglect the use of means within the reach of the com-mittee, and for returning to the House with no information but what was already in the posses-sion of each of its members when the investiga-

tion was ordered, except the spec reasonings and casuistic lucubration down by the majority in their report, which, leaving out sundry quotations from the opinions of Gov. Walker and Senator Douglas, and some onsiderations growing out of these opinions, but a reiteration of the views laid down in

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

The letter of General Shields, defining his position on the Minnesota and Kansas queshad also to the social system, the visible world, tions, expresses feelings of friendship for the President, "and of regret from his inmost soul

"We have fallen on strange times. I canno venture a prediction of the future. The people of Minnesota will do well to fortify their mind for immortality; it is the first need of the human heart. The moral instincts, unquenchably vivid as they are, have always demanded the future, and have told us that that future must be endless. The unspent energies of reason, full of force as they often are, even to the last moments of the animal organization, sak for the quarter it may; wrong to the people of Kan-sas, wrong to the people of Minnesota, wrong to the people of the North, or wrong to the South, I will resist, either in the Senate or out of the Senate, with all my heart and all my strength, so long as God is pleased to spare my life to my country. Your friend so long as too is present, my country. Your friend, "James Shields,"

John Jacob Astor, jr., writes a note to the New York Evening Post, saying that his name was used as one of the Vice Presidents of the Tammany meeting, without his knowledge or nsent. Mr. Arthur Leary states that the use of his name as one of the Secretaries was unau-

A great State Convention was held of the Ohio Anti-Lecompton Democrats at Columbus on the 10th instant. A member of Congress eccived the subjoined dispatches:

"There are at least five thousand Den here, from different sections of the State, to attend our great State Convention. Ohio was never so ably represented. The enthusiasm of the Democracy is very great, and the feeling against Lecompton intense.

Thousands of persons assembled at the depot this morning to receive the Cincinnati del-

egation, and a number of eloquent speeches vere made on the occasion.

There was an immense meeting in the these tre in the afternoon; and in the evening another was held in the concert room. Stanton made a great speech, which was list-ened to with intense interest."

An old-fashioned Democrat in a Southwestern State, writes as follows to the Ohio States.

"Where will this Lecompton movement end?" "If you in the North," he adds, "will be true to your colors, will make a proper struggle, whether long or short, for the great principle of self-government, if the Lecompton outrage is consummated in Congress—if you will stand fast, you will find the Democracy, us in this State, (Missouri,) three to one with you. If the next Presidential canvass is fought on this issue of principle, Missouri will throw her electoral vote triumphantly for that nominee—only let him be a Democrat—who is inee—only let him be a Democrat—who is selected by the opponents of the Lecompton Constitution. We cannot afford, either on the constitution. We cannot afford, either on the score of principle or expediency, to give up the doctrine of popular sovereignty, or to expose the peace and welfare of the people to that righteous, but to us dangerous, agitation certain to flow from forcing the Lecompton swintain to flow from forcing the Lecompton swin-dle upon Kansas—an agitation which we foresee must endure for years, if this act is done. The people of the border slave States will be dam-aged beyond reparation, by this impolitic and and unwise attempt to extend their institutions by open, undisguised, and admitted fraud."

The election in New Hampshire has resulted s was expected, in a noble Republican triamph. The majority is much increased from that of one year ago. The majority for Haile for Governor, is over 5,000-the Council is en tirely Republican—and the Senate is composed of nine Republicans and three Democrats. The majority of the Republicans in the House of Representatives will not be far from 100!

An Administration Lecompton meeting was held in Baltimore on Friday evening Speeches were made by Senator Toombs, H. Clay Pate, of Kansas notoriety, and other gen-

We make the subjoined extract from the let er of Gov. Mix to the general Ohio State Antiecompton Convention:

"I have much to add to my Tammany as Philadelphia letters; but I have not the time and opportunity now to show that the fraud of the elections in Kansas was nothing in com-parison to the Lecompton Constitution itself. The question is: Shall a pretended Constituion, which was not adopted by that Conver ion-for, on the contrary, it was submitted fo tion—for, on the contrary, it was submitted for adoption by the people, and which was not adopted by the people, for they were not allowed to vote against it—be forced, by the intervention of Congress, on a majority of the people, against their sovereign will? Shall this be done, too, on the Bourbon doctrine of legitimacy? And, if done, are the people to be driven to the extremity of the Dorr doctrine of the Rhode Island case? Is it Democratic to bow to lawful authority? It is autocratic, aris-tocratic, oligarchy, and despotic, thus to con-strain popular sovereignty by the onus of le-gitimacy."

Governor Walker also writes as follows: "For the first time in our history, an effort now made to force a Constitution and Govern ment upon an inchoate State, against the well-known will of a large majority of its people. Nothing can be more clear or conclusive than the evidence demonstrating the fact, that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution. This is indicated by the disfranchisement of half the counties of Kansas in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention; by the skeleton vote given to those delegates, averthe skeleton vote given to those delegates, wer-aging not more than thirty for each; by the withholding of the Constitution by the Conven-tion, against their well-known pledges, from the people; by the result of the election of the Tertion, against their well-known pleages, from the people; by the result of the election of the Territorial Legislature in October last, when both parties participated; by the miserable frauds and forgeries perpetrated by the minority, to supply the place of real electors; and, finally, rendered certain by a majority of ten thousand against the Constitution, in the election holden

At a meeting of a number persons, said to b Democrats, in Milwankee, last week, Hon. James Buchanan, President of the United States, was unanimously read out of the Democratic party.

The Virginia Senate has passed a bill fo running the boundary line between that State and Maryland, and a bill to issue State bonds in payment of claims on the internal improve-ment fund. The House has passed a bill to issue \$200,000 State bonds to John A. Wash-

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, March 10 .- The steamer Canada lates to the 27th of February.

The principal feature in the news by this arrival is that of a change in the British Ministry,

on the conspiracy bill. Lord Derby has been called to the Premiership. The new Cabinet as first formed was modified by Lord Stanley taking the Colonial Department, and Sir Bulwer tton retiring from it.

The trial of the Italian conspirators against

the life of the Emperor Napoleon resulted in the conviction of Orsini, Rudio, and Pierri, who the conviction of Orsini, Rudio, and Pierri, who have been sentenced to death. Gorney has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Danish Ministry have resigned.

England.—Thenewly-modified Cabinet stands as follows: Premier, Lord Derby; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Disraeli; Lord Chancellor, Sir F. Thesigen; President of the Council, Earl Selishway I and 65th Discourse Lord Thesis Selishway I.

Saliabury; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Hardwick; Home Secretary, Spencer Walpole; Foreign Secretary, Earl Malmesbury; Colonial Secretary, Sir Bulwer Lytton; Secretary of War, General Peel; Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir J. Pashington; Postmester, General Lord Col. General Peel; Secretary of War, General Peel; Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir J. Pashington; Postmaster General, Lord Col-chester; Board of Trade, Mr. Henley; Board of Control, Lord Ellenborongh; Public Works, Lord John Manners; Attorney General, Sir F. Kelly; Viceroy of Ireland, Earl Eglinton; Irish Chancellor, Justice Blacklum; Chief Secretary, Lord Nass.

Mazzini, in a letter to the Times, defends Or-

Leander. An appeal will be taken.

China.—The allies were to continue their for them at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Adprotectorate of Canton until satisfactory terms were made with the Government at Pekin. All

An immense number of arrests have been made of republicans at Paris recently.

The Belgian Chambers have passed a bill religion. ative to attempts against the lives of sovereigns.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Portland, March 16 .- The steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 3d instant, arrived here this morning. Her general intelligence is unimportant.

The Earl of Derby had made his inaugural speech before Parliament. He urges the necessity of still continuing on friendly terms

with France.

The reply of England to the French Government, on the question of political conspirators, had been sent to Count Walewski, and further proceedings in Parliament depend on his answer. Canton having fallen before the Powers of the

allied army, a speedy peace with China is an-The Indian bill will probably be modified.

The Indian bill will probably be modified. The Parliamentary reform bill has been postponed until the next session.

The Directors of the North British Bank have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from three to twelve months.

Intelligence has been received seven days later from India, but the advices are unimportant. Sir Colin Campbell was still preparing to march upon Lucknow, where the rebels numbered about one hundred thousand.

Sir Colin Campbell's column numbered 15,000 men, and 100 guns, and at least 10,000

15,000 men, and 100 guns, and at least 10,000 men were at other points, ready to co-operate with him in the attack on Lucknow. Sir Hugh Ross had defeated the rebels at Bada. The Raipootana field force, after capturing the Strong fortress of Awah, had marched on for Cotab, where disunion reigns.

The authority of civil power had been restor-

Large reinforcements of European troops are still required. The rebels at Lucknow were said to be losing art, and Gen. Outram had not been disturbe

ince the 16th. The French conspirators had appealed against the sentence of death lately pronounced

against them.
THE MARKETS. THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Tuesday.—Cotton has advanced td. Sales of three days, 21,000 bales; speculators taking 2,500, and exporters 1,000. The market closed firm, but dull for want of stock.

Manchester advices were favorable, and closed with holders asking an advance.

Beautiff: were dull and closed with a de-Breadstuffs were dull, and closed with a d

ing tendency. Richardson, Spence, & Co., note flour very dull, and quotations nominal altimore 22s. @ 23s.: Ohio (exported vis rthern ports) 24s. @ 26s. 6d. Wheat was very dull, and quotations were hardly maintained; red (western) 5s. 11d. @ 6s. 2d.; white 7s. @ 7s. 6d. Corn was quiet but firm; mixed and yellow, 34s.; white, 34s. 6d.

Provisions.—Beef and pork were dull. Ba

on was quiet but steady. Lard heavy and notations nominal. Groceries .- Sugar was firm, and coffee and ice were quiet.

Naval Stores,—Rosin was firm at 4s.

pirits turpentine firm at 43s.

London Markets.—There was a slight ad ance on the finer qualities of sugar. vas firm, and tea quiet. Consols 963 a 967.

Lost Labor. The late Territorial Legislature of Kansas los

oretty much all the labor of their late session by their ridiculous quarrel about the capitol About the only thing they did, beyond doubt was to locate the capitol at the paper town of Minneols, in which they were chiefly proprietors Whether they saved the vital and essential ac of the session, the bill for a new Constitutions Convention, is a disputed question, although the people are acting on the presumption that they did. It is certain that they lost the bill re-districting the Territory for judicial purposes, by which Lecompte and Coto would have been sent into Coventry at the foot of the Rocky Mountains; they lost the important bill making t felony to put the Lecompton Constitution into operation, and the still more important bill abolishing Slavery. They may well adopt the con-fession, "We have done those things that we onght not to have done, and we have left undone there is no health in us." How men with such important public interests at stake, and trained as they have been in the school of suffering, could have so neglected their duty, is a puzzle to us. They need a little more Border Ruffian discipling, we fear.—Noringfield Remarking. liscipline, we fear .- Springfield Republican.

The ship Caroline Tucker, Capt. Congdon New York, from Havre, on the 21st ult., when lat. 41° 25', lon. 54° 35', under close-reefed sails, during a heavy squall, and very dark, was struck by a meteor. There was no lightning, but a tremendous report accompanied it, and the mainmast was enveloped apparently in a shower of rockets. Many of the crew were be-numbed from the effects of the shock. The sheet lead on the mast was completely ripped off, and the copper tanks around the deck comb ings were brightened, but not started.

Richard Hildreth, the historian, has been re cently elected an honorary member of the Tennessee Historical Society.

Lord Derby is now 59, while his predecesson office (Lord Palmerston) is 74. Lord Ellen orough is 68; Disraeli is but 53. A nephew of Brigham Young was amon

the twenty-five Mormon passengers who arrive at New York a day or two since, from Liverpoo Grasshoppers have lately appeared in thick warms upon the farm of a man living a should be west of Oxford, Ohio.

Paul Morphy, of New Orleans, the king American chess players, has challenged How ard Stanton, chess editor of the London Illustrated News, who is considered the king of

died this forenoon, at the ripe age 83 years. He was a brother of Edwin Croswell, of the Albany Argus, formerly a political editor himself, and generally known throughout the United was in the 44th year of his ministry, and has been rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church, (Trinity,) New Haven, for 43 years.

The military insurrection in India is in substance a rally of the adherents of the old Hinstance a rally of the adherents of the old Hin-doo and Mohammedan system against the in-vasion of European ideas. The Bengal native infantry was recruited from the sacred land of Ayodhya, (Oude,) and the cavalry from the most bigoted Mohammedans; and they were both of them remarkable for having been less touched by European civilization. touched by European civilization than any other class of natives. On the other hand those natives whose minds have been formed in our schools and colleges, and who look for Chancellor, Justice Blacklum; Chief Secretary, in our schools and colleges, and who look lord Nass.

Parliament had adjourned to March 1st, when ward to improve their national institutions according to the English model, have stood by us

Mazzini, in a letter to the Times, defends of sini, the conspirator against Napoleon.

A coalery explosion at Mountain Ash, Wales, had killed nineteen men.

The Admiralty Court have rendered a verdict inguished visiter was received on landing by one of the members of the Common Council's Linit Committee of Reception, and the party Rear Admiral Mahommed Pasha, who comes was quiet at the departure of the mail. There was a prospect of a renewal of trade in a week. The allies lost 130 men in the assault upon Canton.

India.—Sir Colin Campbell was gathering strength for the entry of Oude, when the final strength for the entry of Oude, when the final strength and a most determined resistance was anticipated.

France.—Letters from France indicate a betters state of feeling toward France. allies. He is accompanied by three officers, and will probably remain several weeks in the

> In the New York Legislature, a report has been made in the Senate by Mr. Ely, favorable to a railroad in Broadway. The bill to prevent and punish prize fighting, by a fine of \$1,000, or one year's imprisonment for all concerned, has passed to a third reading in the Senate. The Assembly has passed a bill to prohibit banks of deposit from acting as savings banks. The joint resolutions in favor of a General Bankrupt Law were lost, 22 to 39. The following resolution was adopted in the Assembly on Saturday, by 45 to 23, after a determined "Parliamentary" resistance from the minority, led by the Spaaker, who ruled, until overruled by the House, that on a request to be excused from voting, any member had a right totalk as long as he pleased, on such topics as suited

im:

Resolved, That this Legislature is opposed to he admission of Kansas under the Lecompher Constitution not Wool, Washed. the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, or any other Constitution not the Territory.

The Canadians are talking about two grand Wool, ship canals, to facilitate the lake navigation—
one to connect Lakes Erie and Huron, running
from Rondeau Harbor to the river St. Clair, 30
Cheese miles, and another from Georgian Bay to Toronto, 100 miles, 23 of which will be through Solution of the first will is said that the connection of the Eris and Huron by a ship canal would save millions of he upper Lakes.

The compared that the first will carefully prepared to Tuesday, March 16, 1859.

Flour, State brands - \$4.35 (c. 4 30)

Flour, State brands, extra - 4.50 (c. 4 30)

Flour, Western Lake Simcoe, to connect Lake Ontario with Lake Huron. Engineers have surveyed both dollars yearly in expediting the commerce of the upper Lakes. The other canal cuts off Niagara Falls, and affords access to the Upper Lakes. agara Falls, and affords access to the Lakes Corn Meal 3.59 (a) 3.00 from the St. Lawrence. The importance of Wheat, white 1.10 @ 0.00 from the St. Lawrence. The importance of Wheat, white 1.10 @ 0.00 these projects is great and obvious. If com- Wheat, red 1.15 @ 1.25 pleted, they would give a great impetus to in- Corn, white ternal navigation, and cause the rapid settle ment of the country on both sides of the Great

The French Government paper, Le Pays, gives some interesting details about the revival of the slave trade, admitting that the house of Regis gets free black emigrants from the King of Dahomey; in fact, that the King sells them, and that the free emigrants are prisoners of war, who would have been killed, had Messrs. Regis not turned them to account. Le Pays forgets to remember that they would not have been prisoners at all, had Napoleon not revived the trade, for the King of Dahomey now makes war in order to sell the prisoners. It is an equally good job for the King of Dahomey, for the Messrs. Regis, for the French planters, for Napoleon, and for the devil. They all profit by it. The losers are the slaves and the outraged morality of the nineteenth century.

London Cor. Tribune.

The long-expected English Dictionary by Dr.

Joseph E. Worcester, of Cambridge, Mass., is rapidly passing through the press of his publishers in Boston, and will soon be issued in a line, Scotch, Pig. Lime, Rockland. style corresponding with the distinguished mer-its of the work. It is to be published in one volume of 1,500 pages, in royal quarto form and after the highest standard of Boston ty pography. The variety and arrangement of the some page, with ample margin. The pronunciation of every syllable is indicated by a remarkably neat method, according to the most approved usage in this country and in England.
Dr. Worcester is himself a high authority in the Worcester is himself a high authority in the orthoepy of our language, but in all disputed or doubtful cases he not only gives the pronuniation which accords with his own views, bu hat proposed by other eminent lexicographe In orthography, without claiming to act as umpire where doctors disagree, he records the practice of the most careful and accurate schol ars who write the language. He has paid great attention to the etymology of English words, and the definitions are on a large scale.

Col. Benton is said to be preparing a Life of Andrew Jackson, to be published by the Appletons. His industry is wonderful for a man of his age—sixty-five. The abridgment of the Congressional Debates, on which he is still engaged, would be work enough for any ordinary The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz

with dates to the 7th, and dates from the city of Mexico to the 5th, has arrived at New Orleans. Civil war was raging throughout the country The Government troops at Cyla are awaiting reinforcements. The other party, some six thou-sand strong, were fortified at Celaya. Gen. Alvarez was also in the field with 3,000 cavalry, op posing the new Government. The downfall o Zuleago was considered certain.

Missouri. Old Murphy, as he calls himself, a wealthy lanter of Platte county, said that he had s ways done his work by slave labor until the last year, and that Slavery was all right; but it cost more than free labor, and therefore he had sold his slaves, and many of his neighbors were doing the same. He also said, that

d in his neighborhood. The President has received an autograph letter from Prince Albert, accompanied with a medal containing the likenesses of the Princess Royal and Frederick William. The letter contains sentiments of friendly regard.

every week two or three runaways were arres

A Kansas paper states that it is the inten tion of a gentleman in Virginia to carry to To-peka, early in the coming spring, 200,000 grape roots, embracing the most productive and hardy varieties cultivated in this country.

In Roanoke county, Va., on the 5th instan James Williams, son of Mr. Bird Williams, w engaged in chopping a tree, when a limb fell striking him on the head, knocking out his rains, and killing him instantly.

Horace H. Halpine, the Freewill Baptist minister indicted at Boston for stealing books, has been discharged on the testimony of his ister and others that he was subject to President Buchanan has sent his autograph to the charity fair in Boston. Upwards \$5,000 were taken at the fair on Tuesday.

St. Louis, March 13.-Mr. Wingate, who has Dr. Samuel C. Anderson was examined in

St. Louis, March 13.—Mr. Wingate, who has arrived here, further reports that Brigham Young is willing that the civil officers shall come into the Territory and enter upon their duties, but if the army attempts to enter the valley it will be resisted.

On the 24th of January, Brigham Young preached to 9,000 people, all of whom rose when Young asked "all in favor of giving the troops hell to rise."

New Haven, Conn., March 13.—Rev. Dr. Croswell, rector of Trinity Church, one of the fathers of the Episcopal Church in this city, died this forenoon, at the ripe age 83 years.

Dr. Samuel C. Anderson was examined in Wytheville, Va., last week, on the charge of having robbed the mail of a letter containing a check for \$386, and remanded to jail for final trial.

From the Watchman and Reflector.

We can concur heartly in the following commendation from the Episcopal Church in this city, died this forenoon, at the ripe age 83 years. diate and permanent relief by the use of the TROCHES. If any of our readers are suffering from bronchial irritation, particularly miu-isters or public speakers, they will find that this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief, and enable them to speak with little dif-

ficulty or suffering:

East Woodstock, Cr., Dec. 30, 1857.
Gentlemen: Please send me two dollars worth of your "Bronchial Troches," provided you can afford them at your wholesale price.

I feel grateful to you for placing within the reach of the suffering so valuable a remedy. I have used the Troches three years, with great benefit, not less to my general health than to my Throat; and, though I have taken them freely, careful observation has not shown the least injurious effect upon myself from their use. I recommend them with great pleasure on every hand. Respectfully yours,

E. H. PRATT.

To Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston.

To Mesers. John I. Brown & Son, Boston.

Do not neglect a Cough; however slight, it is Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam is within your reach. This is in nearly all cases effectual. No family should be without it.

Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer, after thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses has proved itself to be THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE, and has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world as the best Family medicine ever introduced. Sold by druggists.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, March 16, 1869
Flour, Howard Street - \$4.37 @ 4.50
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10 69 2.25 @ 237 l'imothy Seed 65 **6**4 **6**61 **6**10 **6**81 Bacon, Shoulders -Bacon, Sides -Bacon, Hams -Pork, Prime . . 13.50 @13.60 11.00 (10 @ 1114 offee, Rio . . .

4.20 @ 0.00 65 @ 0.00 1.20 SEWARD'S GREAT SPEECH. Copies of this speech, in pamphlet form, in English or criber, at the rate of \$1.25 per hundred, enveloped and free of postage.

L. CLEPHANE. Secretary Republican Assoc

· 00 @ 00 · 28.00 @28.50

The following letter, from Rev. Henry Wood, of Con rd, N. H., Editor of the Congregational Journal, speaks olumes in favor of Wister's Balsam: CONCORD. N. P. March 9 CONCORD, N. P., March 2.

GENTLEMEN: Two years ago, a sudden and violent atack upon my Lungs confined me to my bed for several
weeks, and when I recovered. I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleer or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was extremed and, judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, without confience in its efficacy, I found the difficulty almost entirely smoved before one bottle was used up. Sympathy with statement, and recommend the article to others aim my fellow-sufferers induces me to make this public

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Mesers SETH W. FOWLE & Co. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the

There is no medicine, at the present day, I value o high as Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer. I have used it in my family for years; in every instance it has roved a sovereign remedy. I tested its qualities to-day n a severe burn, and found it all that could be desired. PORTUGUESE COLONY, July 1, 1857.

good which your excellent medicine, the Pain Killer, has done smonget the exiles of Maderia, to state, for the good of others, that it is now, and has been for five years, the great family medicine. We have found it excellent in fever and ague, in coaghs, colds, dyspepsia, chronic and iller has been a great blessing to the whole Colony.

MANUEL J. GONSALVES,

Minister of the Gospel, and one of the Madeirian Messrs. Press Davis & Sox. Sold by all medicine dealers. For sale in Washington by William Ballantyne, book-eller, Seventh street.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. WASHING without subbing, and other recipes. Address A. N. BURLINGAME, Gardner, Ohio.

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LIFE

WASHINGTON, D. C THE CONFLICT BETWEEN RELIGIOUS TRUTHS
ABD AMERICAN INFIDELITY.

SPEECH OF MR. GIDDINGS. OF OHIO. The Issues pending before the American People in regard to Preedem and Slavery.

Delivered in Committee of the Whole House en the state

Mr. Chairman, questions of mere economy, those which relate to banks, to internal improvements, or protective tariffs, no longer occupy the public mind. These subjects have given place to questions of more transcendent importance, to those which relate to the rights of mankind, to the religious, moral, and political elevation of our race. The discussion of these subjects has, in all past time, been attended with agitation and excitement. It brings the rights of the people into conflict with despotism, whatever may be the form of government under which the discussion takes place. Such is now the condition of this mighty nation; our Union is shaken to its very centre by the agitation of great and undying truths. Our Govern-Union is shaken to its very centre by the arte-tion of great and undying truths. Our Govern-ment is vibrating between Freedom and tyranny, and it becomes us thoroughly to examine the re-ligious basis on which we found our political ac-

The late message of the President in relation to Kansas is without precedent in the history of executive communications to this hatory of executive communications to this body. Its tone of contempt for the people of that Territory finds no precedent in our Gov-ernment, while the language of the people of Kansas, expressed by her Legislature, is most extraordinary for sovereigns to use towards a servant already arraigned before the tribunal of the popular mind, for high crimes and misde-meanors.

meanors.

Under these circumstances, I have thought that the best service I can render the people on the present occasion would be to analyze the subject which now absorbs the popular mind, and, so far as able, to define the issue now pending before the nation.

That issue is founded upon fundamental re-

That issue is founded upon fundamental re-ligious truths, which are maintained by one political party, and denied by the other. Immediately after the last Congress adjourn-ed, the men who wield the judicial and executive

own, and assimilate their characters to that of Deity. This is the sense in which I use the term "religion." I do not speak as a sectarian. Indeed, sectarians do not regard meminary three hundred men, women, and chilbership as religion, but merely as the evidence of religious feeling on the part of the individual All admit that those who are wise, truthful, just, and pure, of all denominations, and men who, possessing these attributes, belong to no particular sect, are the truly religious men of earth.

I am conscious this examination of the reli-

purpose, the members
tain that charactet.
I repeat, we all acknowledge the existence of
Raing: that he is the Creator; tha

brought into life by His will. At this we are brought into life by His will. At this point, the American people separate into two great parties—one holding that sovereignty dwells alone with the Creator, and not with men; that kings, potentates, and all human Governments, are subjected to the "higher law" of the Creator, and authorrized to legislate only for the protection of the rights which God has contact that it was received to the subjected to the subject of human existence. He can have infidelity does great injustice to the latter. In France, the victims were sent to the guillotine or truth. Slaves can have no correct idea of the right which God has contact that it was received to the latter. In the protection of the rights which God has contact that it was received to the latter. In the content of the rights which god has contact the contact that the content of the rights which god has contact the content of the rights which god has contact the content of the rights which god has contact the rights which go the protection of the rights which food has conferred on mankind. Another portion deny the existence of this "higher law," and insist upon the perfect and unlimited sovereignty of human Governments over the lives and liberties of the people. To be more explicit, the religious portion hold that, as God gave life to the human limited to the protection of the victims were sent to the guillotine or truth. Slaves can have no correct idea of the duties which chrildren owe to their parents, mor of those which are due from parents to the duties which chrildren owe to their parents or govern his child, nor is the child permitted to to honor or obey his parent. The right of legal marriage is unknown signs of their individual accounts to the duties which chrildren owe to their parents, and indied ity consigns its victims to years of tortion hold that, as God gave life to the human higher purpose that it was necessary for the duties which chrildren owe to their parents, or of those which are due from parents or govern his child, nor is the child permitted to teach or govern his child, nor is the child permitted to the purpose that it was no togging, no torture. But American infidelity consigns its victims to years of torture and suffering, and finally to death, for no higher law," and insist upon the purpose that it was no correct idea or truth. Slaves can have no erty which is necessary to become wise, truthful, just, and pure; to bring himself into harmony with the law of God, and enjoy happimony with the law of God, and enjoy happiness; that these rights are equally self-evident as the existence or our race; that they are in herent, inalienable, and common to all men; that they constitute the great moral ligament which binds man to his Creator, conjects earth with heaven, and unites the human race in one common brotherhood, bound by the most sacred or Territories, and wherever Congress holds exclusive jurisdiction. It is most obvious, that while the present Administration openly confirm to here. The confirmation openly control of the confirmation openly control of the confirmation of the confirmation openly confirmation to here. The confirmation openly confirmation to here the confirmation openly confirmation to here the confirmation openly confirmation openly confirmation. obligations to leve, revere, and obey our Univer- lends its influen every sentient being is conscious. When God created man, and breathed into him the breath of life, when man became a living soul, this and never, in any age or in any clime, has man, are confined to the slave

This relation of man to the Creator is repu diated by a portion of the American people. They deny that we hold any inalienable rights

They deny that we hold any inalicable rights from God. They deny that the right to live, to protect life, and to attain sacral elevation and happiness, is derived from Heaven, or is superior to human enactments. The denial of those fundamental religious truths I can characterize by no other term, than "American infidelity." This first and primal issue literally separates the religious from the infidel portion of our people. In using this language. I do not seek to the religious from the infield portion of our peo-ple. In using this language, I do not seek to cast opprobrium upon those who kepeatly dis-believe the religious traths which Jefferson and

The outworking of this great primal issue is The outworking or this great primar insulation witnessed in almost every important question that comes before Congress. One portion of its members adhere to the central proposition, that man holds natural and inalienable rights that man holds natural and inalienable rights. from the Oreator, which are not to be invaded by human enactments; that they cannot be vi-olated except by incurring the penalties of that law which was ordained by Him who bestowed than moon our race; that save idditional who

purpose of protecting society; that these powers are ordained of God, sanctioned by religion, by philosophy, by the common sense of mankind. They believe that that command which was proclaimed from Sinai, in tones of thunder, saying to every human being, "Thou shalt not kill," was truly the voice of God; that

dren, were barbarously and wantonly murdered by American troops.

This system of murder is encouraged and maintained by the present Executive, and by all who support his Administration. They insist that the people of a State or Territory may rightfully enact laws giving to one man power that it is at his fallow man who have commit-I am conscious this examination of the relisions of the relisions character of our Government will subject me to criticisms; but I assert, if there be a place on earth where religion, where wisdom and truth and justice and purity of purpose, the members of this body ought to sue their souls, shut out knowledge from their one arth who ought to be wise and truthful and just and pure of purpose, the members of this body ought to sue their souls, shut out knowledge from their understandings, hold them in ignorance, and to God, and he cannot be a slave. Hence, and to God, and he cannot be a slave. Hence, the whole policy of slaveholding Governments is arranged and adapted to the purpose of first limited by God's higher law; that it extends with propriety over the life, the liberty, and the most slaveholding communities, it is a statutory offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to teach slaves to read the gospel. They are not purpose, the members of this body ought to sue. derstandings, hold them in ignorance, and murder them if they assert the rights which

at, we all acknowledge the beauty in the least half century, brought into life by His will. At this

This infidelity, within the last half century,

lends its influence to such crimes, every in-telligent man who sustains and upholds its policy, or fails to oppose it so far as able, be-comes involved in the guilt of the murders which it sanction which it sanctions,
But I shall be told that these enactment

and never, in any age or in any clime, has man, are confined to the slave States, and that yeen in his rudest, his most barbarous state, been unconscious of his right to live, to nourish and protect life, and seek his own happiness.

But I shall be told that these enactments are confined to the slave States, and that Congress holds no power to repeal or modify them. I reply, that the people and statesmen of our Southern States insist that slaveholders been unconscious of his right to live, to nourish and protect life, and seek his own happiness.

These rights constitute an element of the human soul; they cannot be alienated by the individual; nor can any association of men, or any earthly power, separate the humblest of the human race from them. Men may rob their fellow man of the food which he gathers for his own support; they may deprive him of the power of self-defence; they may bind his limbs and scourge his body; they may prevent him from attaining knowledge; but his right to the food which he gathers, to defend his person, to attain knowledge, will remain unchanged. Their serious will in no degree affect his right. trine, however, we are at this time sustaining a code of laws for the government of this District, which holds to the blasphemy that men may become the property of their fellow menmay be bought and sold like swine. In these

and in other modes is the transcendent question of Christianity, or slaveholding heathen nation.

But I shall be told that the Supreme Court of the United States have decided that our fathers did not intend to ayow those self-eyident truths which they solemnly proclaimed; that they really held to the doctrines of Slavery which they did not avow. Our fathers could no more change the law of eternal right and wrong, than we gan. The ordained will of Heaven has existed through the starrity of the next and will wa can. The ordained will of Heaven has existed through the eternity of the past, and will continue through all the future. Men may conform to this law, but they san pover modify it, or make it conform to the human will. Gurfathers sought to make no such modification of the Creator's law.

Had such infidelity characterized their action,

it would have imposed no obtigation upon the present generation to sustain this system of murder. They have passed to that tribunal which will do them justice. They must answer for their conduct; we must account to God and posterity for our own stewardship, and not for

that all human enactments professing to an theirs. God, through all his works, in all his accurre, when we have destroyed their only firm the invasion of these rights are outside the just powers of human Governments, are impose no moral collings in the despot, the oligarce, who discussed and those who support them in the same degree of guilt with those who perpetrate the same degree of guilt with those who perpetrate the same degree of guilt with those who perpetrate the same degree of guilt with those who perpetrate the same degree of guilt with those who perpetrate the same degree of guilt with those who perpetrate the crimes; that such statutes can in no degree of guilt with those who perpetrate the crimes; that such statutes can in no degree of guilt with those who perpetrate the crimes; that such statutes can in no degree of guilt with those who perpetrate the crimes; that such statutes can in no degree of guilt with those who perpetrate the crimes that the crimes; that such statutes can in no degree of guilt with those who perpetrate the crimes that the crimes; that such statutes can in no degree of guilt with those who perpetrate the crimes power of the same degree of guilt with those who perpetrate the crimes that the crimes; that such statutes can in no degree of guilt with those who trample upon the right which doe das between the proposition of the control of the cont

longed for the purpose of being subjected to physical torture, while his intellect shall be paralyzed, his soul enshrouded in ignorance, and his moral nature brutalized. Therefore, the nis moral nature brutalized. Therefore, the right to enjoy liberty—physical, moral, civil, and religious—is regarded even more important than life. Indeed, it is obvious to every mind, that life itself cannot be protected, unless the individual be permitted to support and defend the physical existence with which God has endowed him.

which was proclaimed thinder, saying to every human being, shalt not kill," was truly the voice of God; that it is repeated in all His works, and in every revelation of Himself, and is binding on all our race. This commandment of God, this entire doctrine, is denied by the President and by all American infidels; and this constitutes the first collateral issue.

Religious and patriotic men regard the body as merely the temporary habitation of the spirit, the soul which constitutes the man; to be occupied during its infant state of existence, and used for the purpose of developing the mental faculties extending the sphere of thought and alevating his moral nature, thereby preparing and holier state of existence. have been passed, and are now supported, professing to authorize masters to murder their slaves. For instance, in those States the slave is denied the right to gestledefence—the right to protect his life or his person. If he attempt to defend himself against the master, the master is authorized to slay him in any manner he master is authorized to slay him to state for the purpose of the vertending the sphere of thought and return to its mother earth, while the spirit shall live on any comparison.

as detended by their the last Congress of Journal of the Contrained of the Contraine

our people. This enslavement of the soul presents infidelity in its most revolting features. It paralyzes the moral nature of man; renders the soul sterile and unprepared for heaven. We must wait the day of final retribution to

disclose the extent of its enormities.

Yet the body can only be held in bondage by enslaving the spirit, by surrounding it with mental darkness. Permit a man to understand the duties which he owes to himself, to mankind, and to God, and he cannot be a slave. Hence, captive;" to raise up the bowed down; en-lighten the ignorant; who taught his disciples and followers "to do unto others as they would have others to do unto them." A distinguished jurist of North Carolina, while discharging

among the slaves. They are not permitted to understand the relation nor the duties of husband and wife. The master sells him who is called husband, or her who calls herself wife, while he retains the other. He sells the parent, and retains the child; or he sells the child, and retains the case. and retains the cand; or he sens the cand, and retains the parent. These separations are but the practical workings of that infidelity which denies to parents and children those in-alienable rights which God and nature have

bestowed upon them.

The legitimate heir of a plantation, on com-The legitimate heir of a plantation, on coming into possession of his estate, often sells the children of his father—his brothers and sisters of the half blood—denying that they "have any rights which white men are bound to respect." This infidelity denies the right of six hundred thougand females of our land to protect their own virtue, and consigns them to protect prestriction. This tests of positions in the state of positions are still the second of the sec but the outworking of that infidelity which denies the existence of man's inalienable right to liberty and to moral elevation.

It would be in vain for us to say to the Christians of Europe, or even the Mohammed-ans of Turkey, that religious men of our counans of furkey, that recipious men of our country support such a system of pollution. Yet thousands of church members, in the slave States, impicually charge Deity with authorizing these crimes, and sacrilegiously endeavor to pervert the Holy Scriptures to the support of this inadelity. Newspapers professedly relig-ious lend a silent, and some an active, support to these crimes; while others, even in our free States, openly oppose and denounce all who resist the extension or expose the enormities resist the extension or expose the enormitie

of Slavery.

The number of heart-broken mothers, and the torture which they suffer on being separa-ted from their children, the physical suffering from floggings, thumberews, and all the vari-ous means of torture practiced in slaveholding ous means of torture practiced in slaveholding communities, are matters of which we can speak, but of which we can form no estimate. This degradation and suffering constitute the legitimate sequence of American infidelity. If these God-given prerogatives of our race be abandoned, the mother can have no right to the child of her body; no right to the food which she gathers by her toil; no right to the intellect which God has given her; no right to be virtuous, pure, wise, and good; no right to live. virtuous, pure, wise, and good; no right to live. I repeat, that the religious men of our nation insist that these rights of human nature shall be held sacred, and their enjayment secured to every individual; while the supporters of American infidelity deny their existence, and pro-

the just powers of human Governments, are imposed the just powers of human Governments, are imposed to moral obligation upon any individual, but involve those who enact and those who support them in the same degree of guilt with those who perpetrate the crimes; that such situaties can in no degree modify the moral guilt of those who trample upon the rights which God has bestowed a pon their fellow men. The other portion of the American people, maintaining a corresponding indelity, deny the existence of these rights, deep that the doctrine that human authority can repeat that the ultimate beatitude of the race this law of Heaven. To me, it as downright indelity, deny the existence of these rights, deny that existence of these rights, deep that the doctrine that human authority can repeal this law of Heaven. To me, it as downright indelity, deny the existence of these rights, deny that existence of these rights, deep that the doctrine that human authority can repeal this law of Heaven. To me, it as downright indelity, deny the existence of these rights, deep that the doctrine that human authority can repeal this law of Heaven. To me, it as downright indelity, deny the existence of these rights, deep that the doctrine that human authority can repeal this law of Heaven. To me, it as downright indelity, deny the existence of these rights, depth that the existence of these rights, depth that the evident design of Deity in creations and the evident design of Deity in creations and the evident design of Deity in creations and the evident design of Deity in creations are the doctrine that human authority can repeal this law of Heaven. To me, it adownright the evident design of Deity in creations are the doctrine that human authority can repeal this law of Heaven. To me, it adownright the evident design of Deity in creations and the evident design of Deity in creations and the evident design of Deity in creations and the evident design of Deity and the evident design of Deity and the evident design of Deity and the evide vate the degraded, to relieve the oppressed, to enlighten those who sit in moral darkness, to give to all that elevation of soul which alone can qualify them for happiness. For this purpose, schools and academies are established, colleges are founded, tract and Bible and missioners societies are organized, teachers and can qualify them for happiness. For this purpose, schools and academies are established, colleges are founded, tract and Bible and missionary societies are organized, teachers and ministers are employed. Indeed, this work of elevating our race constitutes the highest and holiest employment of mankind. For success in this work, prayer is daily made at every in this work, prayer is daily made at every. family altar; and on the Sabbath, our pulpits resound with the solemn, fervent supplication,

ed, and hasten the day when all shall know His will, obey His law, and enjoy His favor.

The infidelity which denies the right of men to attain happiness, that dooms a portion of our race to degradation and torture, to vice and crime and misery, which shuts out hope from the human soul, shocks the conscience and awakens the sensibilities of all religious men.

authority; they acknowledged God as the au-thor of life, the donor of liberty, the fountain from which human happiness is derived. On the denial of these religious, these self-evident the denial of these religious, these self-evident truths, American Slavery is founded. The slaveholder denies the right of his slave to cherish and protect his own life, to gain intelligence, to unfold his moral nature, to understand God's attributes, and enjoy that happiness for which he was created. To those primal truths he is infidel. To the rights of his fellow mortal he is infidel. To God's higher law he is infidel. Against these he wages unceasing war. He seeks to rob Deity of His attributes, and man of his God-given prerogatives. tributes, and man of his God-given prerogatives He claims for human legislat sovereignty over the life, the liberty, and the happiness, of mankind, which belongs only to the Creator. He thus places himself in hostili-

ty to Christianity, to civilization.

This contest is not confined to the United. This contest is not confined to the United States. These truths are operating upon the hearts of the Russian people. Their Government is in advance of ours. Measures have already been taken for the emancipation of the serfs of that vast Empire, although their condition is far better than that of American slaves. Holland is also moved by these doctrines and Holland is also moved by these doctrines, and s giving freedom to her oppressed people in her West India islands. England and France have abolished Slavery, regarding it as an in-We assert the rights of man wherever he exists.

Ours is the cause of Christian civilization throughout the world. Our doctrines apply with equal force to other Governments, to other nations and people. The most illustri-ous monarch who sways the sceptre of human power is really as much bound to respect the inalienable rights of every individual as is the President of the United States. Kings, potentates, and emperors, become despots whenever they invade the rights of the most humble, to

ife, liberty, property, or happiness.

The mere name of "republicanism" gives us no claim to respect, so long as one-sixth part of our population is held in degrading bondage. I assert, without fear of contradic-tion, that if the Liberty enjoyed by one portion of our people, and the Slavery suffered by the other, could be brought into common stock, and each individual constrained to take his aliquot proportion of each, ours would be re garded as the most perfect despotism among civilized nations. The only advantage which we possess over other nations consists in that teature of our Government which vests all po-itical power in the people. They may, by use of the ballot-box, so modify and shape the administration of Government as best to secure the inalienable rights of each and of every in-

It is with emotions of gratitude to God, and It is with emotions of gratitude to God, and profound respect for the memory of those who established our Republic, that we refer to the period when, at the very font of our national baptism, our fathers vindicated their claims to national independence, solely upon the religious truths which constitute the central proposition referred to at the commencement of my remarks. They claimed for themselves no special privileges. They spoke, they fought, they bled, to establish this universal, this eternal principle of man's right to live, to nourish his body, profect his life, to elevate his moral nature, and protect his life, to elevate his moral nature, and attain happiness. This they proclaimed the basis, the corner stone, not merely of our Rebasis, the corner stone, not merely of our Re-public, but of human Governments generally. The Constitution was framed and adopted upon this then universally-admitted principle; but such was the anxious solicitude of our early such was the anxious solicitude of our early patriots, that, in two years after its adoption, it was amended, by declaring, in explicit language, "That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law;" that is, except on trial and conviction before some judicial tribunal. In accordance with these truths, one half of the States of our Union proceeded to give liberty to all their people, to protect the inalienable rights of all; but the other States embraced and cherished this infidelity, which has at length infused itself fidelity. They were received into churches, elected to civil office, and finally obtained con-trol of the Government. All classes of men

deep and radical than that commenced by Calvin and his colaborers. It asserts the right of man to religious and moral elevation, as superior to the power of kings or of human Governments. The great reformers of that age dared put forth no such doctrine. Their lives would have constituted the price of such an avowal. They were constrained to admit the divine right of kings over the liberties of their people, and many of the usurped powers of the church.

The Philadelphia Convention will be remembered.

The Philadelphia Convention will be remem bered in coming time as first in the history of the political parties of our nation to make re-ligious truths the basis of its political action, residential election of 1856 showed the advo-cates of oppression that there was but one al-ternative for them to pursue. They were con-strained to take distinct issue with the advo-cates of Liberty, by denying these religious truths, or disband their party in every free State. The Supreme Court was selected as the inresound with the solemn, fervent supplication, that God will aid this work; that He will, by the irresistible power of His grace, convert the irreligious, enlighten those whose minds are enshrouded in the darkness of infidelity; that he will relieve the oppressed, comfort the afflicted, and hasten the day when all shall know His will, obey His law, and enjoy His favor.

The infidelity which denies the right of men.

The infidelity which denies the right of men.

power; and every circumstance combined to render it the appropriate instrument for per-forming this work. The time, too, was a matforming this work. Ine time, too, was a mat-ter of importance. No sooner had the Thirty-fourth Congress adjourned, than a majority of that tribunal, in violation of its own declared rules, digressed from the question before them,

rules, digressed from the question before them, to utter its denial of those doctrines of the republican fathers.

But this decision, opposed as it is to the self-evident truths of our Declaration of Independence, to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, to the intelligence and conscience of the Amercan people, is emphatically repudiated by them. The vanity and arrogance exhibited by a majority the Court, in charging Hancock and Adams and Jefferson and Franklin, and their illustrious compeers, with proclaiming docllustrious compeers, with proclaiming doc-rines which they did not intend to express and of failing to utter principles which they in-tended to avow, has called forth from the popthan doubts as to the intelligence and Christian ity of those savans who founded our institutions I shall not argue the absurdity of this decision. Its falsehood is as self-evident as the truth which it denies. Arriving at the conclusion that the sages who signed our Declaration of Indethe sages who signed our Declaration of Inde-pendence meant precisely the opposite of that which they solemnly proclaimed, the Court pro-ceeded to declare—in contradiction to its letter and spirit, to the history of the age, to the con-science and judgment of all Christian people— that black men were regarded as having no rights which white men were bound to respect; and on this basis founded their conclusion that Congress has no constitutional authority to pro-tect the lives, liberties, and property, of the tect the lives, liberties, and property, of the people in our Territories where it holds exclusive jurisdiction. This atrocious decision at-tempts to outlaw one-eighth part of the human race—to place them without the pale of legal protection. It affects to authorize any and overy crime to be perpetrated against them. Under this decision, they may be robbed and murdered. In short, this decision would ex-

towards the religious men of Scotland, of England, of France, and Germany, for the kind sympathy which they express in this cause, for the very catholic remonstrances which they have addressed to our American Christians against this infidelity. Every lover of truth, every religious heart in our land, must have glowed with gratitude to God and love to man as he read the eloquent and truthful address of the Christians of Geneva, once the home of Europe's great reformer, to the Christians of the United States, on this subject. And whose heart was not moved, when noticing the action of the Projectors of France in relation to its of the Protestants of France in relation to it?

Nor is this Christian feeling confined to Protestants. The African Institute of Paris, formed for the purpose of maintaining the rights of the African race, embraces among its members distinguished laymen, ministers, bishops, and archbishops, belonging to the Papal Church. My own humble efforts in behalf of our common to its directors, who placed it on the roll of its honorary members. I take this occasion to thank them for this honor. A Protestant by education, by feeling, I greet those Cath Christians most cordially, as good and worthy laborers in this holy work. Heartily do I thank

them for all that they have done, and are doing for the down-trodden of our race. Could I hope that my remarks would meet the eye of British Ministers, I would in an es-pecial manner invoke their official influence against this infidelity. I would beseech them no more to sanction, by their action, that blas phemy which seeks to transform the image of

God into property. . .

I acknowledge that our Government was dishonored in the eyes of all Christians, when its Executive became the agent and solicitor of those pirates who claimed to own the fathers the mothers, and children, on board certain slave ships wrecked on British islands, where, thanks to Christian civilization, no Slavery ex ists. The President, espousing the cause of men who deserved the halter and the gallows, demanded compensation from the British Gov-ernment for their loss of human flesh. Our representative at the Court of St. James appears to have misled and deceived the British Minis-try. In one of his official communications, he declared that "our Government had determined more than once, in the most solemn manner, that slaves killed in the public service of the United States, even in a state of war, were to be regarded as property, and not as persons, and the Government held responsible for their value."

When referring to this assertion of our Min-

ister, fifteen years since, I pronounced it unfounded and untrue. I said this in the presence of the delegation from Virginia, the State of which our Minister, Mr. Stevenson, was a citizen, and I called on them, as his friends, to sustain his assertion by showing some one in-stance in which this Government had paid for slaves killed in the public service. I declared the whole history of Congress showed that we had in every instance refused such payment, and I defied them to show an exception to such practice. No man met the challenge. I now repeat the assertion. I pronounce the statement of Mr. Stevenson untrue, a libel upon our Government, and a slander upon the American people. our Government, and a slander upon the American people. I not only declare his assertion untrue, but I declare the opposite to be true. The British Ministry, by complying with this demand, tacitly admitted that phase of American infidelity which seeks to degrade the human soul to the layel of swipe. More recently they paid the slave-dealers the estimated value of the fathers, mothers, and children, on board the Groole, who obtained their own liberty by gallantly taking possession of the year.

The money—the dollars and cents—are of no importance; but concessions to this infidelity, importance; but concessions to this infidelity, at the present time, are important. It was an object with the slave power to obtain from the British Ministry the admission that men are property. I would entreat the British Government, and all other Governments, to maintain the dignity of our common nature. In the language of one of the most eloquent of England's orators, I would say, "He who gave us the forms, commands us to maintain the rights, of men," The Christians of the United States and of other nations would rejoice to learn that

patriots, of this and of every nation and kindred and language, to exert their moral influence, their legitimate powers, for the overthrow, the final eradication of this infidelity from the earth, for upholding the natural, Heaven-endowed rights of man, for the progress, the moral elevation of our race, until all shall understand the will and obey the laws of our common Father, and attain that happiness which constitutes the ultimate object of human existence.

From the Philadelphia North American. JUDGE WILMOT AND THE THIRTEENTH DIS

An attempt is being made, as many of our readers must already know, to abolish the thirteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania, and annex the counties of Bradford and Susquesixth and eleventh judicial districts, respectively. The motive for this action is neither more nor less than to get rid of Judge Wilmot, the presiding judge of the thirteenth district. As the law now stands, a presiding judge is to be elected by the people of Bradford and Susquehanna in October next, and the probability amounts almost to a certainty that Judge Wilmot will be the choice of those counties. Hence the attempt reads has a period of Wilmother and the standard of the second the attempt made by a portion of Wilmot's political, if not personal, opponents, to remove him from the bench by destroying his district, and defeating the will of the people of two ounties. Of course, it becomes necessary for those en

gaged in this attempt to assign some reason for their conduct, and they are not slow to charge Judge Wilmot with incompetency, with entertaining political prejudices, which warp and bias his mind, and with personal habits unbecoming to an occupant of a judicial seat. For those who know anything of Judge Wilmot, the first and last of these charges seed no refraction. and last of these charges need no refutation; and the second is wholly unsustained, so far as we are aware, by specifications. The accusa-tion is brought in general terms, and might as well be levelled against any other occupant of the bench who is known to entertain political opinions of a decided character. Bills have lately been introduced into the Legislature with the object of effecting the changes in the courts for Bradford and Susquehanna counties, to which we allude. In both branches these were which we allude. In both branches these were referred to the Judiciary Committees, and the gentlemen who appeared before these committees failed to specify, much less sustain, an instance of official misconduct, or of an exhibition of undue political bias on the part of Judge With us, it is a matter of indifference to what

With us, it is a matter of indifference to what party the Judge thus assailed belongs. We should speak in his behalf, were he a Democrat, as quickly as we do, he being a Republican. It is not the man, or the party alone, that is involved in the present case. It is a principle. It is manifest that an act of injustice is being attempted against one who has long been honored with the confidence of his follow siting a heald responsible trusts from long been honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens, has held responsible trusts from them, and has played no unconspicuous part in public affairs. This act originates in personal and partisan antipathies; and it seeks its consummation by an appeal to partisan feeling. And besides this, if the attempt of the opponents of Judge Wilmot was successful, it is manifest that the wishes of the people of the thirteenth district would be disregarded. They would be rudely overridden by a narty majori. thirteenth district would be disregarded. They would be rudely overridden by a party majority in the Legislature. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the bills introduced will be acted on, or, at all events, passed. The precedent would be dangerous in the extreme; and the measure would be insulting to the people of Bradford and Susquehanna. The members of the Legislature, who would lend themselves to its passage would not be forgotten.

Inus has the issue been made between the religious portion of the community and those who maintain this heathenism.

I greatly rejoice that Christians in Europe are sensible of the existence of this war upon human nature. American Christians, patriots, and philanthropists, feel the community and those the passage, would not be forgotten, and would ultimately have to pay the penalty of their deed.

Connecticut.—Mr. N. D. Sperry, of New Haven, one of the landing it. Scranton at the late American State Convention at Hartford, as its nominee for Governor, and makes out a defence for his conduct, but places makes out a detence for his conduct, but places Mr. Scranton in a disagreeable plight before the public. Mr. Scranton appears to have indulged in Americanism to Mr. Sperry, and in Democracy to the Democracts. Mr. Sperry now goes for Mr. Buckingham, the Republican candidate for Governor, and there will probably be no American nomination against him. My Scranton, of course, is just a fit man to go with the Lecomptonites, but cannot carry many with him, so the field is now clear for a grand Republican victory in old Connecticut the first Monday in April.

As a further indication of the signs of the

times, the New Haven Register (Administration) reads Mr. Strong of Hartford out of the Democratic party, for his bold anti-Lecompton speech in the Democratic State Convention on Wednesday. Even his acquiescence venuon on wednesday. Even his acquiescence in the milk and water compromise resolutions does not save him, and he is denounced as no better than a Black Republican, which is true. He will feel better to take out his freedom papers entirely. He can't stay with the Deocracy if he wants to, and he ought not to desire to. Mr. Strong was chairman of the Com-

Barbarous punishments are still retained the British army, and a private underwent at Northumberland on the 6th ultimo, the sentence of a court-martial, dooming him to receive 450 gashes" cut at the rate of nine at a time on his back. The victim resisted, but was stripped and tied to the triangle by six stout men, when the operation proceeded as follows: "Forth stepped one of the largest drummers armed with a 'cat,' the length of the handle of

which being eight inches, the nine tails the same length, armed with pentagonal pieces of ase-hardened steel, eighty one in number. At case-hardened steel, eighty-one in number. At the first blow of the 'cat' a piercing and un-earthly shriek rang from the strong man in his agony. His lacerated flesh gaped under the blow, and lumps of flesh at each fresh blow were detached from his bleeding back, and hung high about the walls of the racket-court, and on the clothes of those standing by. The offi-cers and soldiers standing by could not endure the spectacle, and several were carried away ainting. At the forty-fifth stroke of the in strument, that is, after receiving 405 gashes, the unhappy wretch, whom fortune saved from the hands of an Indian, to fall into the hands of an English Nena Sahib, positively burst his bonds in the contortions of agony, and fell in a bloody heap to the ground. He was again tied up, and other forty-five wounds were in-flicted. Not a single drop of Christian blood could the Shylocks of the Fusiliers be per-suaded to abate. Their victim received the full tale, and was carried to the hospital delirious, in a state which rendered it doubtful whether, in the event of his physical recovery. he would not be the inmate of a mad-ho

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vorite pastime. In arg Saint Germain d tableaux vivants, it has far, Lent bids fa an was the Carnival. By a circular we hav